(19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau





(43) International Publication Date 30 August 2001 (30.08.2001)

(10) International Publication Number WO 01/62905 A2

- C12N 9/64, (51) International Patent Classification7: 15/57, A61K 38/16, A61P 35/00, 37/00, 27/00, 17/02
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/05701
- (22) International Filing Date: 23 February 2001 (23.02.2001)
- (25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

60/184,865

25 February 2000 (25.02.2000)

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- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides methods and compositions for inhibiting the biological activity of integrins, for inhibiting endothelial cell migration, and for inhibiting angiogenesis. In particular, the invention provides compositions comprising ADAM disintegrin domains and methods for using said compositions. In preferred embodiments the methods and compositions of the invention are used to inhibit angiogenesis and to treat diseases or conditions mediated by angiogenesis.

TITLE

INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of pending U.S. provisional application Serial No. 60/184,865, filed 25 February 2000, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to methods and compositions that are useful for antagonizing the interaction between integrins and their ligands. In particular, the invention relates to the use of ADAM disintegrin domains for antagonizing the interaction between integrins and their ligands.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A. Integrins and Disintegrins

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Integrins are a family of cell surface proteins that mediate adhesion between cells (cell-cell adhesion) and between cells and extracellular matrix proteins (cell-ECM adhesion). Integrins are heterodimeric structures composed of noncovalently bound α and β subunits. In humans, at least fifteen different α subunits and eight different β subunits combine to form integrins with diverse biological activities and ligand specificities. Integrins play important roles in biological processes including embryonic development, platelet aggregation, immune reactions, tissue repair and remodeling, bone resorption, and tumor invasion and metastasis. Integrins are, therefore, important targets for therapeutic intervention in human disease.

The disintegrins are a family of low molecular weight, soluble, cysteine-rich peptides which have been isolated from snake venom (reviewed in Niewiarowski et al., Seminars in Hematology 31(4):289, 1994). The snake venom disintegrins typically contain an RGD (Arg-Gly-Asp, SEQ ID NO:19) motif. The RGD motif is recognized by many integrins, and is present in several integrin ligands including fibronectin, vitronectin, and von Willebrand factor. Disintegrins disrupt normal adhesion processes by inhibiting the binding of cell surface integrins to their ligands.

Disintegrin-like domains have been identified in cellular proteins from both invertebrates and vertebrates (see, e.g., Westcamp and Blobel, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:2748, 1994; Wolfsberg et al., Dev. Biol. 169:378, 1995; Alfandari et al., Dev. Biol. 182:314, 1997), including the ADAM family of transmembrane proteins.

B. ADAMs

The ADAMs, which have also been called MDCs, are a family of type I transmembrane cysteine-rich glycoproteins (Weskamp et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 91:2748, 1994; Wolfsberg et al., Dev. Biol. 169:378, 1995). The multidomain structure of the ADAMs typically includes an aminoterminal metalloprotease domain, a disintegrin domain, a cysteine-rich region (the region between the

disintegrin domain and the transmembrane domain), a transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain. At least 30 ADAM family members have been identified, in a variety of animal species. The structure of the ADAMs suggests that they may be involved in a variety of biological processes, including cell adhesion, cell fusion, signal transduction, and proteolysis. Members of the ADAM family have, in fact, been shown to play roles in sperm-egg binding and fusion, myotube formation, neurogenesis, and proteolysis.

ADAM-15, also called MDC-15 or metargidin, is the only ADAM identified to date which contains an RGD motif within its disintegrin domain. Zhang et al. (J. Biol. Chem. 273(13):7345, 1998) have reported that the isolated disintegrin domain of ADAM-15, expressed in E. coli as a glutathione S-transferase fusion protein, specifically interacts with $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin and that the interaction is mediated by the RGD tripeptide sequence. The recombinant fusion protein did not interact with other integrins tested, including $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_{3}$ and $\alpha_{5}\beta_{1}$. Nath et al. (J. Cell Science 112:579, 1999) have reported that the entire ADAM-15 extracellular domain, expressed as an Fc fusion protein in COS cells, interacts with $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ and $\alpha_{5}\beta_{1}$ integrins on hematopoietic cells and that the interaction is mediated by the RGD tripeptide sequence. Zhang et al. and Nath et al. commented that the RGD-dependent interaction between ADAM-15 and $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin suggests a role in processes such as malignancy and angiogenesis.

C. Angiogenesis

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Angiogenesis, the generation of new blood vessels, is a spatially and temporally regulated process in which endothelial and smooth muscle cells proliferate, migrate, and assemble into tubes, in response to endogenous positive and negative regulatory molecules. Angiogenesis plays important roles in both normal and pathological physiology.

Under normal physiological conditions, angiogenesis is involved in fetal and embryonic development, wound healing, organ regeneration, and female reproductive remodeling processes including formation of the endometrium, corpus luteum, and placenta. Angiogenesis is stringently regulated under normal conditions, especially in adult animals, and perturbation of the regulatory controls can lead to pathological angiogenesis.

Pathological angiogenesis has been implicated in the manifestation and/or progression of inflammatory diseases, certain eye disorders, and cancer. In particular, several lines of evidence support the concept that angiogenesis is essential for the growth and persistence of solid tumors and their metastases (see, e.g., Folkman, N. Engl. J. Med. 285:1182, 1971; Folkman et al., Nature 339:58, 1989; Kim et al., Nature 362:841, 1993; Hori et al., Cancer Res., 51:6180, 1991; Zetter, Annu. Rev. Med. 49:407, 1998). The formation of new blood vessels provides a growing tumor with oxygen, nutrients, waste removal, and a conduit by which invasive cells can enter the circulatory system and establish distant metastases. Various classes of angiogenesis inhibitors are presently being developed and tested for the prevention (e.g., treatment of premalignant conditions), intervention (e.g., treatment of small tumors), and regression (e.g., treatment of large tumors) of cancers (see, e.g., Bergers et al.,

Science 284:808, 1999) and other forms of pathological angiogenesis. Because many steps in the angiogenic process, including endothelial cell migration, proliferation, and morphogenesis require vascular cell adhesion, certain integrin antagonists have been tested as anti-angiogenic agents.

Several integrins are expressed on the surface of cultured endothelial and smooth muscle cells, including $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin. The $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin is an endothelial cell receptor for von Willebrand factor, fibrin, fibrinogen, and fibronectin, and a marker of angiogenic vascular tissue. Brooks et al. have reported that monoclonal antibodies to $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin, as well as cyclic peptide inhibitors, disrupt angiogenesis and that $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ antibodies promote tumor regression (Science 264:569, 1994; Cell 79:1157, 1994). These results suggest that $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin is a useful therapeutic target for diseases characterized by pathological angiogenesis.

There is great need for additional compositions and methods of antagonizing the interaction between integrins and their ligands. In particular, there is great need for additional compositions and methods of inhibiting angiogenesis for the prevention, abrogation, and mitigation of disease processes that are dependent upon pathological angiogenesis.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based upon the discovery that ADAM disintegrin domains are useful for inhibiting the biological activity of integrins and for inhibiting endothelial cell migration and angiogenesis, including the unexpected discovery that these inhibitory activities reside in ADAM disintegrin domains that lack an RGD motif.

The invention is directed to methods of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligands, and thereby inhibiting the biological activity of the integrin, comprising contacting the integrin with an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. The invention is further directed to methods of inhibiting endothelial cell migration and methods of inhibiting angiogenesis comprising administering an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. In some embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is in the form of a multimer, preferably a leucine zipper multimer or Fc polypeptide. In some embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain is from a human ADAM, and preferably from ADAM-8, ADAM-9, ADAM-10, ADAM-15, ADAM-17, ADAM-20, ADAM-21, ADAM-22, ADAM-23, or ADAM-29. The ADAM disintegrin domain is preferably produced in a recombinant cell, and is preferably present in a composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: amino acids 23-264 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 23-303 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 23-235 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 23-292 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 23-216 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 23-305 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-312 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 23-310 of SEQ ID NO:18, and amino acids 23-298 of SEQ ID NO:22. In some more preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group

consisting of: amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 34-99 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 34-93 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:18, and amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:22. In some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 79-92 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 87-99 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 79-92 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 79-93 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 79-92 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:18, and amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:22.

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In some embodiments a therapeutically effective amount of the ADAM disintegrin domain is administered to a mammal in need of such treatment. In preferred embodiments the mammal is afflicted with a condition mediated by angiogenesis, an ocular disorder, malignant or metastatic condition, inflammatory disease, osteoporosis and other conditions mediated by accelerated bone resorption, restenosis, inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation, thrombosis, or a condition requiring tissue repair or wound healing. The ADAM disintegrin-domain is, in some embodiments, administered in combination with radiation therapy and/or in combination with one or more additional therapeutic agents.

The invention also encompasses methods for identifying compounds that modulate integrin biological activity, that modulate the interaction between an integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain, that inhibit endothelial cell migration, or that inhibit angiogenesis, comprising combining a test compound with an integrin or with endothelial cells and with an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to the integrin or endothelial cells and determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the integrin or endothelial cells.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become evident upon reference to the following detailed description, examples, and claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A. Abbreviations and Terminology Used in the Specification

30 "4-1BB" and "4-1BB ligand" (4-1BB-L) are polypeptides described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5,674,704, including soluble forms thereof.

"ADAMs" are a family of transmembrane glycoproteins having disintegrin and metalloproteinase domains, also called MDC, metalloprotease/disintegrin/cysteine-rich proteins.

"Dis" is a disintegrin domain; "ADAMdis" is an ADAM disintegrin domain.

"CD40 ligand" (CD40L) is a polypeptide described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5,716,805, including soluble forms thereof.

"CD148" is a protein tyrosine phosphatase, also called DEP-1, ECRTP, and PTPRJ. CD148 binding proteins are described in Daniel et al., PCT Publication No. WO 00/15258, 23 March 2000.

"DMEM" is Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium.

"FACS" is fluorescence activated cell sorting.

"Flt3L" is Flt3 ligand, a polypeptide described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5,554,512, including soluble forms thereof.

"HRMEC" are human renal microvascular endothelial cells.

"HMVEC-d" are human dermal microvascular endothelial cells.

"mAb" is a monoclonal antibody.

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"MDC" is a family of cysteine-rich proteins having metalloprotease and disintegrin domains, also called ADAM.

"Nectin-3" is a cell adhesion molecule in the nectin family (which is described, inter alia, in Satoh-Horikawa et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275(14):10291, 2000). The GenBank accession numbers of human nectin-3 nucleic acid and polypeptide sequences are AF282874 and AAF97597 respectively (Reymond et al., 2000).

"PMA" is phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate.

"Tek," which has also been called Tie2 and ork, is an receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that is predominantly expressed in vascular endothelium. The molecular cloning of human Tek (ork) has been described by Ziegler, U.S. Patent No. 5,447,860. "Tek antagonists" are described, inter alia, in Cerretti et al., PCT Publication No. WO 00/75323, 14 December 2000.

"TNF" is tumor necrosis factor. "TNFR" is a tumor necrosis factor receptor, including soluble forms thereof. "TNFR/Fc" is a tumor necrosis factor receptor-Fc fusion polypeptide.

"TRAIL" is TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand, a type II transmembrane polypeptide in the TNF family described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5,763,223, including soluble forms thereof.

"TWEAK" is TNF-weak effector of apoptosis, a type II transmembrane polypeptide in the TNF family described, inter alia, in Chicheportiche et al., J. Biol. Chem., 272(51):32401, 1997, including soluble forms thereof. "TWEAK-R" is the "TWEAK receptor," which is described, inter alia, in U.S. Serial Numbers 60/172,878 and 60/203,347 and Feng et al., Am. J. Pathol. 156(4):1253, 2000, including soluble forms thereof. TWEAK-R/Fc is a TWEAK receptor-Fc fusion polypeptide.

"VEGF" is vascular endothelial growth factor, also known as VPF or vascular permeability factor.

B. ADAM Polypeptides and ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

At least thirty ADAMs have been described. Table 1 provides reference information for selected human ADAMs.

ADAM disintegrin domains show sequence homology to the snake venom disintegrins, and are characterized by a framework of cysteines. For example, a typical disintegrin sequence comprises a framework such as:

CDCGX₃₋₅CX₃₋₆CCX₂₋₄CX₇CX₄₋₆CCX₂₋₄CX₈CX₅₋₇CX₃₋₅C (SEQ ID NO:20)

The sequences of several ADAM disintegrin domains are shown in Table 2 and in the Sequence Listing.

The present invention encompasses the use of various forms of ADAM disintegrin domains that retain at least one activity selected from the group consisting of integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, and inhibition of angiogenesis. The term "ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide" is intended to encompass polypeptides containing all or part of a native ADAM disintegrin domain, with or without other ADAM domains (such as the cysteine-rich region), as well as related forms including, but not limited to: (a) fragments, (b) variants, (c) derivatives, (d) fusion polypeptides, and (e) multimeric forms (multimers). The ability of these related forms to inhibit integrin binding, endothelial cell migration, and/or inhibition of angiogenesis may be determined in vitro or in vivo by using methods such as those exemplified below or by using other assays known in the art.

15 Table 1
Selected Members of the ADAM Family

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ADAM	Other Names	GenBank Accession Number (Human)	Published Description
ADAM-8	MS2, CD156	D26579	Genomics 41(1):56, 1997
ADAM-9	MDC9, meltrin gamma	U41766	J. Cell. Biol. 132(4):717, 1996
ADAM-10	MADM, kuzbanian, reprolysin	AF009615	J. Biol. Chem. 272(39):24588, 1997
ADAM-15	Metargidin, MDC15	U46005	J. Biol. Chem. 271(9):4593, 1996
ADAM-17	TACE, cSVP	U86755	WO 96/41624
ADAM-20	SVPH1-26	AF029899	WO 99/23228
ADAM-21	SVPH1-8	AF029900	WO 99/36549
ADAM-22	SVPH3-13, MDC2	AB009671	WO 99/41388
ADAM-23	SVPH3-17, MDC3	AB009672	WO 99/41388
ADAM-29	SVPH1	AF171929	Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 263:810, 1999

The term "variant" includes polypeptides that are substantially homologous to native ADAM disintegrin domains, but which have an amino acid sequence different from that of a native ADAM disintegrin domain because of one or more deletions, insertions or substitutions. Particular embodiments include, but are not limited to, ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides that comprise from one to ten deletions, insertions or substitutions of amino acid residues, when compared to a native ADAM disintegrin domain sequence. Included as variants of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are those variants that are naturally occurring, such as allelic forms and alternatively spliced forms, as well as variants that have been constructed by modifying the amino acid sequence of a ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide or the nucleotide sequence of a nucleic acid encoding a ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.

Generally, substitutions for one or more amino acids present in the native polypeptide should be made conservatively. Examples of conservative substitutions include substitution of amino acids outside of the active domain(s), and substitution of amino acids that do not alter the secondary and/or tertiary structure of the ADAM disintegrin domain. Additional examples include substituting one aliphatic residue for another, such as Ile, Val, Leu, or Ala for one another, or substitutions of one polar residue for another, such as between Lys and Arg; Glu and Asp; or Gln and Asn, or substitutions of one aromatic residue for another, such as Phe, Trp, or Tyr for one another. Other such conservative substitutions, for example, substitutions of entire regions having similar hydrophobicity characteristics, are known in the art.

In some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 70% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 80% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain. In some more preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 90% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some more preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 95% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain. In some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 98% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 99% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 99% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain.

Percent identity, in the case of both polypeptides and nucleic acids, may be determined by visual inspection. Percent identity may be determined using the alignment method of Needleman and Wunsch (J. Mol. Biol. 48:443, 1970) as revised by Smith and Waterman (Adv. Appl. Math 2:482, 1981. Preferably, percent identity is determined by using a computer program, for example, the GAP computer program version 10.x available from the Genetics Computer Group (GCG; Madison, WI, see also Devereux et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 12:387, 1984). The preferred default parameters for the GAP program include: (1) a unary comparison matrix (containing a value of 1 for identities and 0 for non-

identities) for nucleotides, and the weighted comparison matrix of Gribskov and Burgess, *Nucl. Acids Res. 14*:6745, 1986, as described by Schwartz and Dayhoff, eds., *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, National Biomedical Research Foundation, pp. 353-358, 1979 for amino acids; (2) a penalty of 30 (amino acids) or 50 (nucleotides) for each gap and an additional 1 (amino acids) or 3 (nucleotides) penalty for each symbol in each gap; (3) no penalty for end gaps; and (4) no maximum penalty for long gaps. Other programs used by one skilled in the art of sequence comparison may also be used. For fragments of ADAM disintegrin domains, the percent identity is calculated based on that portion of ADAM disintegrin domain that is present in the fragment.

When a deletion or insertion strategy is adopted, the potential effect of the deletion or insertion on biological activity (such as integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, or inhibition of angiogenesis) must be considered. Subunits of the inventive polypeptides may be constructed by deleting terminal or internal residues or sequences. Additional guidance as to the types of mutations that can be made is provided by a comparison of the sequence of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides to polypeptides that have similar structures, as well as by performing structural analysis of the inventive polypeptides.

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The term "variant" also includes ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides that are encoded by nucleic acids capable of hybridizing under moderately stringent conditions (e.g., prewashing solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0) and hybridization conditions of 50°C, 5 X SSC, overnight) or higher stringency conditions to DNA sequences encoding ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, and which encode polypeptides that retain at least one activity selected from the group consisting of integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, and inhibition of angiogenesis. The skilled artisan can determine additional combinations of salt and temperature that constitute moderate hybridization stringency. Conditions of higher stringency include higher temperatures for hybridization and post-hybridization washes, and/or lower salt concentration.

Mutations can be introduced into nucleic acids by synthesizing oligonucleotides containing a mutant sequence, flanked by restriction sites enabling ligation to fragments of the native sequence. Following ligation, the resulting reconstructed sequence encodes a variant having the desired amino acid insertion, substitution, or deletion. Alternatively, oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis procedures can be employed to provide an altered gene having particular codons altered according to the substitution, deletion, or insertion required. The well known polymerase chain reaction (PCR) procedure also may be employed to generate and amplify a DNA sequence encoding a desired polypeptide or fragment thereof. Oligonucleotides that define the desired termini of the DNA fragment are employed as 5' and 3' primers. The oligonucleotides may additionally contain recognition sites for restriction endonucleases to facilitate insertion of the amplified DNA fragment into an expression vector.

The present invention further encompasses the use of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides with or without associated native-pattern glycosylation. ADAM disintegrin domain expressed in yeast or mammalian expression systems (e.g., COS-1 or COS-7 cells) may be similar to or significantly

different from a native ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide in molecular weight and glycosylation pattern, depending upon the choice of expression system. Expression of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides in bacterial expression systems, such as *E. coli*, provides non-glycosylated molecules. Different host cells may also process polypeptides differentially, resulting in heterogeneous mixtures of polypeptides with variable N- or C-termini.

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The primary amino acid structure of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides may be modified to create derivatives by forming covalent or aggregative conjugates with other chemical moieties, such as glycosyl groups, lipids, phosphate, acetyl groups and the like. Covalent derivatives of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides may be prepared by linking particular functional groups to ADAM disintegrin domain amino acid side chains or at the N-terminus or C-terminus of a ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.

Fusion polypeptides of ADAM disintegrin domains that are useful in practicing the invention include covalent or aggregative conjugates of ADAMdis or its fragments with other polypeptides, such as by synthesis in recombinant culture as N-terminal or C-terminal fusions. One class of fusion polypeptides are discussed below in connection with ADAM disintegrin oligomers. As another example, a fusion polypeptide may comprise a signal peptide (which is also variously referred to as a signal sequence, signal, leader peptide, leader sequence, or leader) at the N-terminal region or C-terminal region of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the polypeptide from its site of synthesis to a site inside or outside of the cell membrane or cell wall. It is particularly advantageous to fuse a signal peptide that promotes extracellular secretion to the N-terminus of a soluble ADAMdis polypeptide. In this case, the signal peptide is typically cleaved upon secretion of the soluble polypeptide from the cell.

Secreted soluble polypeptides may be identified (and distinguished from its non-soluble membrane-bound counterparts) by separating intact cells which express the desired polypeptide from the culture medium, e.g., by centrifugation, and assaying the medium (supernatant) for the presence of the desired polypeptide. The presence of the desired polypeptide in the medium indicates that the polypeptide was secreted from the cells and thus is a soluble form of the polypeptide. Soluble polypeptides may be prepared by any of a number of conventional techniques. A DNA sequence encoding a desired soluble polypeptide may be subcloned into an expression vector for production of the polypeptide, or the desired encoding DNA fragment may be chemically synthesized.

Soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides comprise all or part of the ADAM disintegrin domain, with or without additional segments from the extracellular portion of the ADAM (such as the cysteine-rich region) but generally lack a transmembrane domain that would cause retention of the polypeptide at the cell surface. Soluble polypeptides may include part of the transmembrane domain or all or part of the cytoplasmic domain as long as the polypeptide is secreted from the cell in which it is produced. Examples of soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are provided in the examples. In some preferred embodiments of the present invention, a multimeric form of a soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is used to inhibit integrin binding to ligands

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and, hence, integrin biological activity. In some most preferred embodiments the soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is used to inhibit endothelial cell migration and/or inhibit angiogenesis. These inhibitory activities may include both integrin-mediated and integrin-independent mechanisms.

ADAM disintegrin domain multimers are covalently-linked or non-covalently-linked multimers, including dimers, trimers, and higher multimers. Oligomers may be linked by disulfide bonds formed between cysteine residues on different ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides. One embodiment of the invention is directed to multimers comprising multiple ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides joined via covalent or non-covalent interactions between peptide moieties fused to the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides. Such peptides may be peptide linkers (spacers), or peptides that have the property of promoting multimerization. Leucine zippers and certain polypeptides derived from antibodies are among the peptides that can promote multimerization of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides attached thereto, as described in more detail below. In particular embodiments, the multimers comprise from two to four ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides.

In some embodiments, a ADAM disintegrin domain multimer is prepared using polypeptides derived from immunoglobulins. Preparation of fusion proteins comprising certain heterologous polypeptides fused to various portions of antibody-derived polypeptides (including the Fc domain) has been described, e.g., by Ashkenazi et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:10535, 1991); Byrn et al. (Nature 344:677, 1990); and Hollenbaugh and Aruffo ("Construction of Immunoglobulin Fusion Proteins", in Current Protocols in Immunology, Suppl. 4, pages 10.19.1-10.19.11, 1992).

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is directed to an ADAM disintegrin domain (ADAMdis) dimer comprising two fusion polypeptides created by fusing an ADAM disintegrin domain to an Fc polypeptide. A gene fusion encoding the ADAMdis-Fc fusion polypeptide is inserted into an appropriate expression vector. ADAMdis-Fc fusion polypeptides are expressed in host cells transformed with the recombinant expression vector, and allowed to assemble much like antibody molecules, whereupon interchain disulfide bonds form between the Fc moieties to yield divalent soluble ADAMdis polypeptides. The term "Fc polypeptide" as used herein includes native and mutein forms of polypeptides derived from the Fc region of an antibody. Truncated forms of such polypeptides containing the hinge region that promotes dimerization are also included.

One suitable Fc polypeptide, described in PCT application WO 93/10151, is a single chain polypeptide extending from the N-terminal hinge region to the native C-terminus of the Fc region of a human IgG1 antibody. Another useful Fc polypeptide is the Fc mutein described in U.S. Patent 5,457,035 and by Baum et al., EMBO J. 13:3992, 1994. The amino acid sequence of this mutein is identical to that of the native Fc sequence presented in WO 93/10151, except that amino acid 19 has been changed from Leu to Ala, amino acid 20 has been changed from Leu to Glu, and amino acid 22 has been changed from Gly to Ala. The mutein exhibits reduced affinity for Fc receptors. Fusion polypeptides comprising Fc moieties, and multimers formed therefrom, offer an advantage of facile purification by affinity chromatography over Protein A or Protein G columns, and Fc fusion

polypeptides may provide a longer in vivo half life, which is useful in therapeutic applications, than unmodified polypeptides.

In other embodiments, a soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide may be substituted for the variable portion of an antibody heavy or light chain. If fusion proteins are made with both heavy and light chains of an antibody, it is possible to form an ADAM disintegrin domain multimer with as many as four soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides.

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Alternatively, the ADAM disintegrin domain multimer is a fusion polypeptide comprising multiple ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, with or without peptide linkers (spacers), or peptides that have the property of promoting multimerization. Among the suitable peptide linkers are those described in U.S. Patents 4,751,180 and 4,935,233. A DNA sequence encoding a desired peptide linker may be inserted between, and in the same reading frame as, the DNA sequences encoding ADAMdis, using conventional techniques known in the art. For example, a chemically synthesized oligonucleotide encoding the linker may be ligated between sequences encoding ADAMdis. In particular embodiments, a fusion protein comprises from two to four ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, separated by peptide linkers.

Another method for preparing ADAM disintegrin domain multimers involves use of a leucine zipper domain. Leucine zipper domains are peptides that promote multimerization of the proteins in which they are found. Leucine zippers were originally identified in several DNA-binding proteins (Landschulz et al., Science 240:1759, 1988), and have since been found in a variety of different proteins. Among the known leucine zippers are naturally occurring peptides and derivatives thereof that dimerize or trimerize. Examples of leucine zipper domains suitable for producing soluble oligomeric proteins are described in PCT application WO 94/10308, and the leucine zipper derived from lung surfactant protein D (SPD) described in Hoppe et al. FEBS Lett. 344:191, 1994. The use of a modified leucine zipper that allows for stable trimerization of a heterologous protein fused thereto is described in Fanslow et al., Semin. Immunol. 6:267, 1994. Recombinant fusion polypeptides comprising an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide fused to a leucine zipper peptide are expressed in suitable host cells, and the ADAM disintegrin domain multimer that forms is recovered from the culture supernatant.

C. Recombinant Production of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

The ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides used in the present invention may be prepared using a recombinant expression system. Host cells transformed with a recombinant expression vector encoding the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide are cultured under conditions that promote expression of ADAM disintegrin domain and the ADAM disintegrin domain is recovered. ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides can also be produced in transgenic plants or animals.

Any suitable expression system may be employed. Recombinant expression vectors include DNA encoding an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide operably linked to suitable transcriptional

and translational regulatory nucleotide sequences, such as those derived from a mammalian, microbial, viral, or insect gene. Nucleotide sequences are operably linked when the regulatory sequence functionally relates to the ADAM disintegrin domain DNA sequence. Thus, a promoter nucleotide sequence is operably linked to an ADAM disintegrin domain DNA sequence if the promoter nucleotide sequence controls the transcription of the ADAM disintegrin domain DNA sequence. Examples of regulatory sequences include transcriptional promoters, operators, or enhancers, an mRNA ribosomal binding site, and appropriate sequences which control transcription and translation initiation and termination. A sequence encoding an appropriate signal peptide (native or heterologous) can be incorporated into expression vectors. A DNA sequence for a signal peptide (secretory leader) may be fused in frame to the ADAM disintegrin domain sequence so that the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is initially translated as a fusion protein comprising the signal peptide. A signal peptide that is functional in the intended host cells promotes extracellular secretion of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. The signal peptide is cleaved from the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide upon secretion from the cell. Suitable host cells for expression of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides include prokaryotes, yeast and higher eukaryotic cells, including insect and mammalian cells. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with bacterial, fungal, yeast, insect, and mammalian cellular hosts are known in the art.

Using the techniques of recombinant DNA including mutagenesis and the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), the skilled artisan can produce DNA sequences that encode ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides comprising various additions or substitutions of amino acid residues or sequences, or deletions of terminal or internal residues or sequences, including ADAM disintegrin domain fragments, variants, derivatives, multimers, and fusion polypeptides.

The procedures for purifying expressed ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides will vary according to the host system employed, and whether or not the recombinant polypeptide is secreted. ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides may be purified using methods known in the art, including one or more concentration, salting-out, ion exchange, hydrophobic interaction, affinity purification, HPLC, or size exclusion chromatography steps. Fusion polypeptides comprising Fc moieties (and multimers formed therefrom) offer the advantage of facile purification by affinity chromatography over Protein A or Protein G columns.

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D. Therapeutic Methods

The disclosed methods may be used to inhibit integrin binding and integrin biological activity, and to inhibit endothelial cell migration, and/or angiogenesis in a mammal in need of such treatment. The treatment is advantageously administered in order to prevent the onset or the recurrence of a disease or condition mediated by an integrin, or to treat a mammal that has a disease or condition mediated by an integrin.

Examples of the therapeutic uses of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides and compositions thereof include the treatment of individuals afflicted with conditions mediated by

angiogenesis such as ocular disorders, dermatological disorders, and malignant or metastatic conditions, inflammatory diseases, osteoporosis and other conditions mediated by accelerated bone resorption, restenosis, inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation, thrombosis, or a condition requiring tissue repair or wound healing.

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Among the ocular disorders that can be treated according to the present invention are eye diseases characterized by ocular neovascularization including, but not limited to, diabetic retinopathy (a major complication of diabetes), retinopathy of prematurity (this devastating eye condition, that frequently leads to chronic vision problems and carries a high risk of blindness, is a severe complication during the care of premature infants), neovascular glaucoma, retinoblastoma, retrolental fibroplasia, rubeosis, uveitis, macular degeneration, and corneal graft neovascularization. Other eye inflammatory diseases, ocular tumors, and diseases associated with choroidal or iris neovascularization can also be treated according to the present invention.

The present invention can also be used to treat malignant and metastatic conditions such as solid tumors. Solid tumors include both primary and metastatic sarcomas and carcinomas.

The present invention can also be used to treat inflammatory diseases including, but not limited to, arthritis, rheumatism, inflammatory bowel disease, and psoriasis.

Among the conditions mediated by inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, aggregation, or thrombosis that can be treated according to the present invention are coronary artery disease or injury, myocardial infarction or injury following myocardial infarction, stroke, unstable angina, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, preeclampsia, embolism, platelet-associated ischemic disorders including lung ischemia, coronary ischemia, and cerebral ischemia, restenosis following percutaneous coronary intervention including angioplasty, atherectomy, stent placement, and bypass surgery, thrombotic disorders including coronary artery thrombosis, cerebral artery thrombosis, intracardiac thrombosis, peripheral artery thrombosis, venous thrombosis, thrombosis and coagulopathies associated with exposure to a foreign or injured tissue surface, and reocclusion following thrombosis, deep venous thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), transient ischemic attacks (TIAs), and another conditions where vascular occlusion is a common underlying feature. In some embodiments the methods according to the invention are used in individuals at high risk for thrombus formation or reformation, advanced coronary artery disease, or for occlusion, reocclusion, stenosis and/or restenosis of blood vessels, or stroke. In some embodiments the methods according to the invention are used in combination with angioplasty procedures, such as balloon angioplasty, laser angioplasty, coronary atherectomy or similar techniques, carotid endarterectomy, anastomosis of vascular grafts, surgery having a high risk of thrombus formation (i.e., coronary bypass surgery, insertion of a prosthetic valve or vessel and the like), atherectomy, stent placement, placement of a chronic cardiovascular device such as an in-dwelling catheter or prosthetic valve or vessel, organ transplantation, or bypass surgery.

Other diseases and conditions that can be treated according to the present invention include benign tumors and preneoplastic conditions, myocardial angiogenesis, hemophilic joints, scleroderma,

vascular adhesions, asthma and allergy, eczema and dermatitis, graft versus host disease, sepsis, adult respirator distress syndrome, telangiectasia, and wound granulation.

The methods according to the present invention can be tested in in vivo animal models for the desired prophylactic or therapeutic activity, as well as to determine the optimal therapeutic dosage, prior to administration to humans.

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The amount of a particular ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that will be effective in a particular method of treatment depends upon age, type and severity of the condition to be treated, body weight, desired duration of treatment, method of administration, and other parameters. Effective dosages are determined by a physician or other qualified medical professional. Typical effective dosages are about 0.01 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg body weight. In some preferred embodiments the dosage is about 0.1-50 mg/kg; in some preferred embodiments the dosage is about 0.5-10 mg/kg. The dosage for local administration is typically lower than for systemic administration. In some embodiments a single administration is sufficient; in some embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain is administered as multiple doses over one or more days.

The ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are typically administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more pharmacologically acceptable carriers.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include diluents, fillers, adjuvants, excipients, and vehicles which are pharmaceutically acceptable for the route of administration, and may be aqueous or oleaginous suspensions formulated using suitable dispersing, wetting, and suspending agents.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are generally sterile and free of pyrogenic agents, and may include water, oils, solvents, salts, sugars and other carbohydrates, emulsifying agents, buffering agents, antimicrobial agents, and chelating agents. The particular pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and the ratio of active compound to carrier are determined by the solubility and chemical properties of the composition, the mode of administration, and standard pharmaceutical practice.

The ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are administered to the patient in a manner appropriate to the indication. Thus, for example, ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, or pharmaceutical compositions thereof, may be administered by intravenous, transdermal, intradermal, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intranasal, epidural, oral, topical, subcutaneous, intracavity, sustained release from implants, peristaltic routes, or by any other suitable technique. Parenteral administration is preferred.

In certain embodiments of the claimed invention, the treatment further comprises treating the mammal with one or more additional therapeutic agents. The additional therapeutic agent(s) may be administered prior to, concurrently with, or following the administration of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. The use of more than one therapeutic agent is particularly advantageous when the mammal that is being treated has a solid tumor. In some embodiments of the claimed invention, the treatment further comprises treating the mammal with radiation. Radiation, including brachytherapy and teletherapy, may be administered prior to, concurrently with, or following the administration of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide and/or additional therapeutic agent(s).

In some preferred embodiments the method includes the administration of, in addition to an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, one or more therapeutics selected from the group consisting of alkylating agents, antimetabolites, vinca alkaloids and other plant-derived chemotherapeutics, antitumor antibiotics, antitumor enzymes, topoisomerase inhibitors, platinum analogs, adrenocortical suppressants, hormones and antihormones, antibodies, immunotherapeutics, radiotherapeutics, and biological response modifiers.

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In some preferred embodiments the method includes administration of, in addition to an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, one or more therapeutics selected from the group consisting of cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, mechloretamine, melphalan, bleomycin, carboplatin, fluorouracil, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, methotrexate, taxol, asparaginase, vincristine, and vinblastine, lymphokines and cytokines such as interleukins, interferons (alpha., beta. or delta.) and TNF, chlorambucil, busulfan, carmustine, lomustine, semustine, streptozocin, dacarbazine, cytarabine, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, vindesine, etoposide, teniposide, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, bleomycin, plicamycin, mitomycin, L-asparaginase, hydroxyurea, methylhydrazine, mitotane, tamoxifen, fluoxymesterone, IL-8 inhibitors, angiostatin, endostatin, kringle 5, angiopoietin-2 or other antagonists of angiopoietin-1, antagonists of platelet-activating factor, antagonists of basic fibroblast growth factor, and COX-2 inhibitors.

In some preferred embodiments the method includes administration of, in addition to an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, one or more therapeutic polypeptides, including soluble forms thereof, selected from the group consisting of Flt3 ligand, CD40 ligand, interleukin-2, interleukin-12, 4-1BB ligand, anti-4-1BB antibodies, TRAIL, TNF antagonists and TNF receptor antagonists including TNFR/Fc. Tek antagonists, TWEAK antagonists and TWEAK-R antagonists including TWEAK-R/Fc, VEGF antagonists including anti-VEGF antibodies, VEGF receptor (including VEGF-R1 and VEGF-R2, also known as Flt1 and Flk1 or KDR) antagonists, CD148 (also referred to as DEP-1, ECRTP, and PTPRJ, see Takahashi et al., J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 10:2135-45, 1999; and PCT Publication No. WO 00/15258, 23 March 2000) binding proteins, and nectin-3 antagonists.

In some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides of the invention are used as a component of, or in combination with, "metronomic therapy," such as that described by Browder et al. and Klement et al. (Cancer Research 60:1878, 2000; J. Clin. Invest. 105(8):R15, 2000; see also Barinaga, Science 288:245, 2000).

As used herein, the terms "therapy," "therapeutic," "treat," and "treatment" generally include prophylaxis, i.e. prevention, in addition to therapy or treatment for an extant disease or condition. The methods of the present invention may be used as a first line treatment, for the treatment of residual disease following primary therapy, or as an adjunct to other therapies. Methods of measuring biological effectiveness are known in the art and are illustrated in the Examples below.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are intended to illustrate particular embodiments and not to limit the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE 1 **ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides**

This example describes one method for the recombinant production of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides.

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Expression cassettes encoding an IgKappa leader sequence, ADAM disintegrin domain, and C-terminal Fc region were constructed in bacterial plasmids then transferred into eukaryotic expression vectors (pDC409, EMBO J. 10:2821, 1991, or another mammalian expression vector). The coding regions of the various constructs are summarized in Table 2. In addition to the disintegrin domain, these constructs encode additional portions of the extracellular portion of the ADAM (e.g., cysteine-rich region and EGF-like domain).

The expression vectors were transfected into COS-1, CV-1/EBNA, or 293/EBNA cells. Two days after transfection the cells were 35S labeled for four hours. Supernatants and total cell lysates were prepared and aliquots were immunoprecipitated using protein A-sepharose beads to capture the Fc tagged polypeptides. ³⁵S labeled ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides were run on 8-16% reducing gels and detected via autoradiography.

The cell type that produced the most soluble protein in the supernatant was used in a large scale (T-175 format, 20 flasks) transient transfection, and approximately one liter of supernatant was harvested after one week. ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides were purified from the supernatants using affinity chromatography (protein A column). The polypeptides were characterized by determining the N-terminal amino acid sequence, amino acid composition, and protein integrity (SDS-PAGE under reducing and non-reducing conditions) before the polypeptides were used in FACS,

Table 2

ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptide Constructs

Construct	SEQ ID NOs: DNA/polypeptide	IgK Leader ^{i. 2}	ADAM disintegrin ^{1,3} (dis Framework) ^{1,4}	Fc Region ¹
ADAM-8dis-Fc	· 1/2	1-20	23-264 (34-91)	267-494
ADAM-9dis-Fc	3/4	1-20	23-303 (34-92)	306-533
ADAM-10dis-Fc	5/6	1-20	23-235 (34-99)	238-465
ADAM-15dis-Fc	7/8	1-20	23-292 (34-92)	295-522
ADAM-17dis-Fc	9/10	1-20	23-216 (34-93)	219-446
ADAM-20dis-Fc	11/12	1-20	23-305 (34-91)	308-535
ADAM-21dis-Fc	13/14	1-20	23-293 (34-91)	296-523
ADAM-22dis-Fc	15/16	1-20	23-312 (34-92)	315-542
ADAM-23dis-Fc	17/18	1-20	23-310 (34-91)	313-540
ADAM-29dis-Fc	21/22	1-20	23-298 (34-91)	301-528

residues in the polypeptide sequence

⁴ disintegrin framework, e.g., SEQ ID NO:20

EXAMPLE 2 Binding of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides to Cells

A. Binding to Endothelial cells

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This example describes a flow cytometric integrin mAb based binding inhibition assay, which is used to show binding of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides to integrins expressed on the surface of endothelial cells. Human endothelial cells express $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$, $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{5}$, β_{1} , β_{2} , α_{1} , α_{2} , α_{3} , α_{4} , α_{5} , and α_{6} integrins.

Primary human dermal microvascular endothelial cells (HMVEC-d) were maintained in supplemented endothelial growth medium (Clonetics Corporation, Walkersville, MD). The ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides produced in Example 1 were shown to bind specifically to HMVEC-d.

⁵ the predicted cleavage site is after residue 20

segment of the construct that includes ADAMdis, but may also contain additional ADAM sequences

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Monoclonal antibodies specific for human integrins α_νβ₃ (LM609, anti CD51/61, Chemicon, Temecula, CA Brooks et al., Science 264:569, 1994), α₂β₁ (BHA2.1 anti CD49b, Chemicon, Wang et al., Mol. Biol. of the Cell 9:865, 1998), α₅β₁ (SAM-1 anti CD49e, Biodesign, A. te Velde et al., J. Immunol. 140:1548, 1988), $\alpha_3\beta_1$ (ASC-6 anti-CD49c, Chemicon, Pattaramalai et al., Exp. Cell. Res. 222: 281, 1996), α₄β₁ (HP2/1 anti CD49d, Immunotech, Marseilles, France. Workshop of the 4th International Conference on Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigens, Vienna Austria, 1989, workshop number p091), $\alpha_6\beta_1$ (GoH3 anti CD49f, Immunotech, Workshop 4th International Conference on Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigens, workshop number p055), $\alpha_6 \beta_4$ (439-9B anti CD104, Pharmingen, San Diego, CA., Schlossman et al., 1995 Leukocyte Typing V: White Cell Differntiation Antigens. Oxford University Press, New York), and α_νβ₅ (MAB 1961, Chemicon International, monoclonal anti-human integrin $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{5}$ mAb, IgG1 isotype, inhibits $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{5}$ mediated binding/adhesion to vitronectin/fibronectin; Weinaker, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269:6940, 1994) were also shown to bind specifically to HMVEC-d. Each of these antibodies is known to specifically block binding of the indicated integrin to its ligands (e.g., fibronectin, vitronectin, fibrinogen). The ability of integrin mAbs to inhibit the binding of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides reveals which integrins the disintegrin domains bind and, indirectly, which integrin binding activities the disintegrin domains are able to antagonize. The ability of the antibodies to inhibit binding of the ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides to endothelial cells was tested as described below.

Prior to performing binding studies, HMVEC-d were removed from culture vessels using trypsin-EDTA. The cells were washed in media containing serum and resuspended in binding medium which consisted of PBS containing 1 mM Ca2+, 1 mM Mg2+ and 0.5 mM Mn2+, 0.1% sodium azide, 10% Normal goat serum, 2% rabbit serum and 2% fetal bovine serum. Under these binding conditions, ADAM-8, -9, -10, -15, -17, -20, -21, -22, -23, and -29dis-Fc all bind to human endothelial cells.

One hundred microliters of cell suspension, containing 200,000 to 500,000 HMVEC-d, were added to 12x75mm plastic test tubes. Monoclonal antibodies specific for one of the integrins, or a control monoclonal antibody (CD29 or M15), were added to the cell suspensions at a concentration of 100 µg/ml (5-8 fold mass excess) 15 minutes prior to addition of disintegrin-Fc fusion proteins. ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides and control Fc fusion polypeptides (P7.5II.Fc) were added, at various concentrations from 12.5 to 20 µg/ml, to the cell suspensions and incubated for 1 hour at 30° C. Unbound Fc polypeptides were washed away by centrifugation of cells in 2 mls of binding media. The washed cell pellets were resuspended in binding medium and then incubated at 30° C for 30 minutes with goat anti-human Fc-specific biotinylated antibody at a concentration of 2.5 µg/ml for 30 minutes. After centrifugation and washing of the cell pellets, the cells were resuspended in binding medium and bound anti-human Fc-biotin was detected by adding streptavidin-phycoerythrin conjugate to the cell suspension at a 1:1000 dilution (1 µg/ml) and incubating at 30° C for 30 minutes. The unbound streptavidin-phycoerythrin was washed away and the cells were resuspended in binding

medium containing propidum iodide. The level of fluorescent binding (disintegrin-Fc binding) was determined by flow cytometry.

The level of binding of each ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide was determined in the presence of anti-integrin specific mAb and in the presence of control mAb. Both the intensity of binding (MFI) and the percentage of cells binding were determined. Percent inhibition was calculated using the formula [1 - (MFI control-MFI integrin mAb) / MFI control. The results of these studies are summarized in Table 3.

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ADAM-15, -17, -20 and -22 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$; ADAM 23 disintegrin domain polypeptide bound to $\alpha_{2}\beta_{1}$; ADAM-15, -21, -22 and -23 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to $\alpha_{5}\beta_{1}$; ADAM-10, -17, -22 and -23 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to the α_{6} integrins; ADAM-10 and -15 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{5}$. An excess of a non blocking $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{5}$ antibody did significantly affect the binding of ADAM-10, -22, and -23 disintegrin polypeptides to endothelial cells, suggesting that these ADAMdis polypeptides interact with integrin sites other than or in addition to the ligand (e.g., fibronectin, vitronectin) binding site. Based upon results from a different type of assay, Cal et al. have reported that the ADAM-23 disintegrin domain interacts with the $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ integrin through an RGD-independent mechanism (Molec. Biol. of the Cell 11:1457, 2000).

Binding experiments are repeated using other ADAM disintegrin domains and other monoclonal antibodies. ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides that bind to selected integrins are further tested for the ability to disrupt integrin-ligand interactions and to modulate endothelial cell function, angiogenesis, and other biological activities in vitro and in vivo.

Binding of ADAM Disintegrin-Fc Polypeptides to Integrins Expressed on Human Endothelial Cells Table 3

				Integrin			
		Bindin	Binding 1 (+ or – or ND, not done) and Percent (%) Binding 2	O. not done) and	Percent (%) Bii	nding²	
ADAM	αγβί	$\alpha_2\beta_1$	α3βι	α4βι	αςβι	$\alpha_6\beta_1$, $\alpha_6\beta_4$	α.β.
ADAM-8	QN	ND	(<10)	(<10) –	ND	QN	- (<20)
ADAM-9	- (<10)	(<10)	(<10)	- (<20)	- (<10)	(<10) –	- (<10)
ADAM-10	- (<10)	(<10)	(<10)	– (<20)	(<10)	+ (48)	+ (25)
ADAM-15	(09) +	(<10)	(<10)	- (<20)	+ (30)	(<10) –	+ (25)
ADAM-17	+ (50)	(<10)	(<10)	(<10)	(<10)	(69) +	- (<10)
ADAM-20	+ (58)	(<10)	(<10)	(<10) –	- (<20)	- (<10)	(<10)
ADAM-21	(<10)	(<10)	- (<10)	(<10)	+ (54)	(<10)	- (<10)
ADAM-22	+ (42)	(<10)	- (<10)	(<10)	· (9g) +	+ (32)	– (<10)
ADAM-23	- (<10)	+ (22)	(<10)	(<10)	+ (49)	+ (31)	- (<10)

positive binding defined as >20% binding inhibition; normal background variation 5-10%, baseline positive approx. 2X

over background

2 percent inhibition of binding by ADAM-dis-Fc in the presence of 5-8 fold excess integrin mAb as compared to control mAb

B. Binding to Primary Human T-Cells

Primary human T-cells were purified from whole blood. These cells were used in FACS experiments to assess cell surface binding of purified ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides. ADAMdis-Fc binding was assessed with and without Con A (5 μ g/ml) or immobilized OTK3 antibody (1 mg/ml, immobilized for 1 hour, 37°C) stimulation. ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides (20 μ g/ml) were bound at either 4° C or 30° C in the presence of cations (Ca++, Mg++, Mn++, 0.5 mM each). Cell surface integrin expression was assessed using a panel of murine and rat anti-human integrin antibodies. $\alpha_v \beta_5$. α_1 , α_3 , α_4 , α_6 , β_1 , and β_7 integrins were detected on the surface of these cells. ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides did not bind to primary human T-cells at 4° C. ADAM-8-, ADAM-9-, ADAM-15-, ADAM-20-, ADAM-21-, ADAM-22-, and ADAM-23-dis-Fc polypeptides did bind primary T-cells at 30° C with Con A stimulation. ADAMdis-Fc binding was not inhibited by a three-fold molar excess of antibodies to the integrins listed above.

C. Binding to Resting Platelets

Binding of ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides to citrated washed resting platelets was performed at 4°C or 30°C. Binding was analyzed by flow cytometry using a biotinylated-anti-human Fc specific antibody and streptavidin-PE. Resting platelets express the integrins CD41/CD61 and CD49e. ADAM-9dis-Fc and ADAM-8dis-Fc bound resting platelets at 30°C but not at 4°C. ADAM-9dis-Fc binding to resting platelets at 30°C was not inhibited by a ten-fold excess of CD41a mAb.

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EXAMPLE 3

Activity of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides In a Wound Closure Assay

A planar endothelial cell migration (wound closure) assay was used to quantitate the inhibition of angiogenesis by ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides in vitro. In this assay, endothelial cell migration is measured as the rate of closure of a circular wound in a cultured cell monolayer. The rate of wound closure is linear, and is dynamically regulated by agents that stimulate and inhibit angiogenesis in vivo.

Primary human renal microvascular endothelial cells, HRMEC, were isolated, cultured, and used at the third passage after thawing, as described in Martin et al., In Vitro Cell Dev Biol 33:261, 1997. Replicate circular lesions, "wounds," (600-800 micron diameter) were generated in confluent HRMEC monolayers using a silicon-tipped drill press. At the time of wounding the medium (DMEM + 1% BSA) was supplemented with 20 ng/ml PMA (phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate), a range of concentrations of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, or combinations of PMA and ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide. The residual wound area was measured as a function of time (0-12 hours) using a microscope and image analysis software (Bioquant, Nashville, TN). The relative migration rate was calculated for each agent and combination of agents by linear regression of residual wound

area plotted over time. The inhibition of PMA-induced endothelial migration by ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides is shown in Table 4.

The effect of ADAM-dis-Fc polypeptides on EGF-induced migration was also determined. For these experiments EGF (epidermal growth factor, 40 ng/ml) was added to the medium, instead of PMA, at the time of wounding. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 4 Effect of ADAM-15, -17, -20, and -23dis-Fc Polypeptides in PMA-Induced Endothelial Cell Wound Closure Migration Assay

Expt. ID	No Addition	PMA 20 ng/ml	PMA + IgG	PMA + ADAM- 15dis-Fc	PMA + ADAM- 17dis-Fc	PMA + ADAM- 20dis-Fc	PMA + ADAM- 23dis-Fc
HL-H-142						0.0499	
15 μg/ml	0.04361	0.0655				(0.0009)	
dis-Fc	$(0.0016)^2$	(0.0004)				72% ³	
HL-H-147			0.0449	0.0357			0.0225
15 μg/ml	0.0244	0.0424	(0:0012)	(0.0007)			(0:0022)
dis-Fc	(0.0023)	(0.0002)	0%	37%			100%
HL-H-153			0.0491		0.0392	_0.0388	0.0317
15 µg/ml	0.0253	0.0460	(0.006)	_	(0.0016)	(0.005)	(0.005)
dis-Fc	0.00013	(0.0022)	0%		33%	36%	70%
HL-H-154					0.0283	0.0160	
15 µg/ml	0.0119	0.0312			(0.0008)	(0.0017)	
dis-Fc	(0.0012)	(0.0016)			15%	79%	

Slopes to average triplicate Y values and treat as a single data point in order to test whether the slopes are significantly different

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Table 5 Effect of ADAM-17, -20, and -23dis-Fc Polypeptides in EGF-Induced Endothelial Cell Wound Closure Migration Assay

Expt. ID	No Addition	EGF 40 ng/ml	EGF + IgG	EGF + ADAM- 17dis-Fc	EGF + ADAM- 20dis-Fc	EGF + ADAM- 23dis-Fc
HL-H-154 15 µg/ml dis-Fc	0.0119 (0.0012)	0.0378 (0.0061)		0.0242 (0.0029) 53%	0.0172 (0.0031) 80%	0.0310 (0.0036) 26%
HL-H-155 9 µg/ml dis-Fc	0.0164 (0.0010)	0.0468 (0.0059)	0.0454 (0.0052) 5%	0.0412 (0.0107) 18%	0.0227 (0.0035) 79%	0.0207 (0.0016) 86%

Slopes to average triplicate Y values and treat as a single data point in order to test whether the slopes are significantly different

Data in parentheses is the +/- standard error of slopes

ADAM-20 and -23dis-Fc polypeptides showed the greatest inhibition of both EGF- and PMA-induced endothelial migration at 15 µg/ml. ADAM-15 and -17dis-Fc polypeptides were less

² Data in parentheses is the +/- standard error of slopes

³ Percent inhibition compared to migration rate observed in the presence of PMA

³ Percent inhibition compared to migration rate observed in the presence of EGF alone

effective at inhibiting endothelial cell migration at 15 μ g/ml. Hu IgG did not inhibite EGF- or PMA-induced endothelial cell migration in any of the experiments performed where it was included as a control Fc protein.

EXAMPLE 4

Activity of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides In a Corneal Pocket Assay

A mouse corneal pocket assay is used to quantitate the inhibition of angiogenesis by ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides in vivo. In this assay, agents to be tested for angiogenic or anti-angiogenic activity are immobilized in a slow release form in a hydron pellet, which is implanted into micropockets created in the corneal epithelium of anesthetized mice. Vascularization is measured as the appearance, density, and extent of vessel ingrowth from the vascularized corneal limbus into the normally avascular cornea.

Hydron pellets, as described in Kenyon et al., Invest Opthamol. & Visual Science 37:1625, 1996, incorporate sucralfate with bFGF (90 ng/pellet), bFGF and lgG (11 µg/pellet, control), or bFGF and a range of concentrations of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide. The pellets are surgically implanted into corneal stromal micropockets created by micro-dissection 1 mm medial to the lateral corneal limbus of 6-8 week old male C57BL mice. After five days, at the peak of neovascular response to bFGF, the corneas are photographed, using a Zeiss slit lamp, at an incipient angle of 35-50° from the polar axis in the meridian containing the pellet. Images are digitized and processed by subtractive color filters (Adobe Photoshop 4.0) to delineate established microvessels by hemoglobin content. Image analysis software (Bioquant, Nashville, TN) is used to calculate the fraction of the corneal image that is vascularized, the vessel density within the vascularized area, and the vessel density within the total cornea. The inhibition of bFGF-induced corneal angiogenesis, as a function of the dose of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, is determined.

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EXAMPLE 5 Inhibition of Neovascularization by ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides in a Murine Transplant Model

Survival of heterotopically transplanted cardiac tissue from one mouse donor to the ear skin of another genetically similar mouse requires adequate neovascularization by the transplanted heart and the surrounding tissue, to promote survival and energy for cardiac muscle function. Inadequate vasculature at the site of transplant causes excessive ischemia to the heart, tissue damage, and failure of the tissue to engraft. Agents that antagonize factors involved in endothelial cell migration and vessel formation can decrease angiogenesis at the site of transplant, thereby limiting graft tissue function and ultimately engraftment itself. A murine heterotopic cardiac isograft model is used to demonstrate the antagonistic effects of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides on neovascularization. Female BALB/c (≈12 weeks of age) recipients are given neonatal heart grafts from donor mice of the same strain. The donor heart tissue is grafted into the left ear pinnae of the recipient on day 0 and the

mice are divided into two groups. The control group receives human IgG (Hu IgG) while the other group receives ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, both intraperitoneally. The treatments are continued for five consecutive days. The functionality of the grafts is determined by monitoring visible pulsatile activity on days 7 and 14 post-engraftment. The inhibition of functional engraftment, as a function of the dose of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, is determined. The histology of the transplanted hearts is examined is order to visualize the effects of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides on edema at the site of transplant and host and donor tissue vasculature (using, e.g., Factor VIII staining).

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EXAMPLE 6Treatment of Tumors With ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides are tested in animal models of solid tumors. The effect of the ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides is determined by measuring tumor frequency and tumor growth.

The biological activity of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides is also demonstrated in other in vitro, ex vivo, and in vivo assays known to the skilled artisan, such as calcium mobilization assays and assays to measure platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation.

The relevant disclosures of publications cited herein are specifically incorporated by reference. The examples presented above are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the scope of the invention. The skilled artisan will understand that variations and modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings, and such modifications and variations are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

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CLAIMS

We claim:

- 1. A method of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligands comprising contacting a cell that expresses the integrin with an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- A method of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligands in a mammal in need of such treatment comprising administering an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the mammal is afflicted with a condition selected from the group consisting of ocular disorders, malignant and metastatic conditions, inflammatory diseases, osteoporosis and other conditions mediated by accelerated bone resorption, restenosis, inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation, thrombosis, or a condition requiring tissue repair or wound healing.
- 4. A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a mammal in need of such treatment, comprising administering to the mammal an inhibition-effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, wherein the disintegrin domain does not contain an RGD sequence.
- 5. The method of one of claims 1-4 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is in the form of a multimer.
 - 6. The method of claim 5 wherein the multimer is a dimer or trimer.
- 7. The method of claim 5 wherein the multimer comprises an Fc polypeptide or a leucine zipper.
- 8. The method of one of claims 1-7 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is from a human ADAM.
- 9. The method of claim 8 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is from an ADAM selected from the group consisting of ADAM-8, ADAM-9, ADAM-10, ADAM-15, ADAM-17, ADAM-20, ADAM-21, ADAM-22, ADAM-23, and ADAM-29.
- The method of claim 9 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is from ADAM-17,
 ADAM-20, or ADAM-23.
- 11. The method of one of claims 1-10 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) amino acids 1-494 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 23-264 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 1-533 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 23-303 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 1-465 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 23-235 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 1-522 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 23-292 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 1-446 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 23-216 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 1-535 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 23-305 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 1-523 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 1-542 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 23-312 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 1-540 of SEQ ID NO:18, amino acids 23-310 of SEQ ID NO:22, amino acids 23-298 of SEQ ID NO:22;

(b) fragments of the polypeptides of (a) wherein said fragments retain at least one ADAMdis activity;

- (c) variants of the polypeptides of (a) or (b), wherein said variants retain at least one ADAMdis activity; and
- (d) fusion polypeptides comprising the polypeptides of (a), (b), or (c), wherein said fusion polypeptides retain at least one ADAMdis activity.
- 12. The method of claim 11 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:2, 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:4, 34-99 of SEQ ID NO:6, 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:8, 34-93 of SEQ ID NO:10, 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:12, 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:14, 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:16, 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:18, or 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:22.
- 13. The method of one of claims 1-12 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is a variant that is at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% identical in amino acid sequence to a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) amino acids 1-494 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 23-264 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 1-533 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 23-303 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 1-465 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 23-235 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 1-522 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 23-292 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 1-446 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 23-216 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 1-535 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 23-305 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 1-523 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 1-542 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 23-312 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 1-540 of SEQ ID NO:18, amino acids 23-310 of SEQ ID NO:18, amino acids 1-528 of SEQ ID NO:22, amino acids 23-298 of SEQ ID NO:22; and
- (b) fragments of the polypeptides of (a), wherein said variant polypeptide retains at least one ADAMdis activity.
- 14. The method of one of claims 1-10 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) nucleotides 118-1599 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 184-909 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 46-1644 of SEQ ID NO:3, nucleotides 112-954 of SEQ ID NO:3, nucleotides 25-1419 of SEQ ID NO:5, nucleotides 91-729 of SEQ ID NO:5, nucleotides 41-1606 of SEQ ID NO:7, nucleotides 107-916 of SEQ ID NO:7, nucleotides 25-1362 of SEQ ID NO:9, nucleotides 91-672 of SEQ ID NO:9, nucleotides 25-1629 of SEQ ID NO:11, nucleotides 91-939 of SEQ ID NO:11, nucleotides 25-1593 of SEQ ID NO:13, nucleotides 91-903 of SEQ ID NO:13, nucleotides 25-1650 of SEQ ID NO:15, nucleotides 91-960 of SEQ ID NO:15, nucleotides 25-1644 of SEQ ID NO:17, nucleotides 91-954 of SEQ ID NO:17, nucleotides 118-1701 of SEQ ID NO:21; nucleotides 184-1011 of SEQ ID NO:21;
- (b) sequences which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid of (a); and
- (c) sequences that hybridize under conditions of moderate or high stringency to a sequence of (a) or (b) and that encode a polypeptide that retains at least one ADAMdis activity.

15. The method of one of claim 11-14 wherein the ADAMdis activity is selected from the group consisting of integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, and inhibition of angiogenesis.

- 16. The method of one of claims 1-15 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide has been produced by culturing a recombinant cell that encodes the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide under conditions permitting expression of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, and recovering the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- 17. The method of one of claims 1-16 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is present in a composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 18. The method of claim 2 wherein the mammal has a disease or condition mediated by angiogenesis.
- 19. The method of claim 18 wherein the disease or condition is characterized by ocular neovascularization.
 - 20. The method of claim 18 wherein the disease or condition is a solid tumor.
- 21. The method of one of claims 1-20 wherein the method further comprises treating the mammal with radiation.
- 22. The method of one of claims 1-21 wherein the method further comprises treating the mammal with a second therapeutic agent.
- 23. The method of claim 22 wherein the second therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of alkylating agents, antimetabolites, vinca alkaloids and other plant-derived chemotherapeutics, antitumor antibiotics, antitumor enzymes, topoisomerase inhibitors, platinum analogs, adrenocortical suppressants, hormones and antihormones, antibodies, immunotherapeutics, radiotherapeutics, and biological response modifiers.
- 24. The method of claim 22 wherein the second therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, bleomycin, carboplatin, fluorouracil, 5-fluorouracil, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, methotrexate, taxol, asparaginase, vincristine, vinblastine, mechloretamine, melphalan, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, lymphokines and cytokines such as interleukins, interferons (alpha., beta. or delta.) and TNF, chlorambucil, busulfan, carmustine, lomustine, semustine, streptozocin, dacarbazine, cytarabine, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, vindesine, etoposide, teniposide, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, bleomycin, plicamycin, mitomycin, L-asparaginase, hydroxyurea, methylhydrazine, mitotane, tamoxifen, fluoxymesterone, and COX-2 inhibitors.
- 25. The method of claim 22 wherein the second therapeutic agent is a polypeptide, including soluble forms thereof, selected from the group consisting of Flt3 ligand, CD40 ligand, interleukin-2, interleukin-12, 4-1BB ligand, anti-4-1BB antibodies, TRAIL, TNF antagonists and TNF receptor antagonists including TNFR/Fc, Tek antagonists, TWEAK antagonists and TWEAK-R antagonists including TWEAK-R/Fc, VEGF antagonists including anti-VEGF antibodies, VEGF receptor antagonists, CD148 binding proteins, and nectin-3 antagonists.

26. The method of claim 2 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is administered parenterally.

- 27. A method for inhibiting the biological activity of an integrin selected from the group consisting of $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$, $\alpha_{2}\beta_{1}$, $\alpha_{5}\beta_{1}$, $\alpha_{6}\beta_{1}$, $\alpha_{6}\beta_{4}$, and $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{5}$ comprising contacting the integrin with an inhibition-effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- 28. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ and wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain does not contain an RGD sequence.
 - 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the ADAM is ADAM-17, ADAM-20, or ADAM-22.
 - 30. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is $\alpha_2\beta_1$ and the ADAM is ADAM-23.
- 31. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is $\alpha_5\beta_1$ and the ADAM is ADAM-15 ADAM-21, ADAM-22, or ADAM-23.
- 32. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is $\alpha_6\beta_1$ or $\alpha_6\beta_4$ and the ADAM is ADAM-10, ADAM-17, ADAM-22, or ADAM-23.
- 33. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is $\alpha_v \beta_5$ and the ADAM is ADAM-10, ADAM-15, or ADAM-23.
- 34. A method for identifying a compound that modulates integrin biological activity comprising:
- (a) combining a test compound with an integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to the integrin; and
- (b) determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the integrin.
- 35. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the interaction between an integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain comprising:
- (a) combining a test compound with the integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to the integrin; and
- (b) determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the integrin.
 - 36. The method of claim 34 or 35 wherein the integrin is present on a cell surface.
 - 37. The method of claim 36 wherein the cell is an endothelial cell.
- 38. The method of one of claims 34-37 wherein the integrin is selected from the group consisting of $\alpha_v\beta_3$, $\alpha_2\beta_1$, $\alpha_5\beta_1$, $\alpha_6\beta_4$, and $\alpha_v\beta_5$.
- 39. The method of one of claims 34-38 wherein the integrin biological activity or integrin binding activity is at least partially inhibited.
- 40. A method for identifying a compound that inhibits endothelial cell migration and/or angiogenesis comprising:
- (a) combining a test compound with endothelial cells and with an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to endothelial cells; and

(b) determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the endothelial cells.

- 41. The method of one of claims 34-40 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an ADAM disintegrin domain from ADAM-8, ADAM-9, ADAM-10, ADAM-15, ADAM-17, ADAM-20, ADAM-21, ADAM-22, ADAM-23, or ADAM-29.
- 42. The method of claim 41 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an ADAM disintegrin domain from ADAM-17, ADAM-20, or ADAM-23.

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tgt Cys	aag Lys	ctt Leu 55	aaa Lys	tca Ser	ttt Phe	gct Ala	gag Glu 60	tgt Cys	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ggt Gly	gac Asp 65	tgt Cys	tgt Cys	aaa Lys	249
		cgg. Arg														297
		gat Asp														345
		gtt Val														393
		tac Tyr							Tyr			Gln				441
		ggc Gly 135			_	_	_	_			_	_			_	489
		tct Ser														537
		aag Lys														585
		aat Asn														633
att Ile	caa Gln	acg Thr	cct Pro 200	agt Ser	cga Arg	ggc Gly	acc Thr	aaa Lys 205	tgt Cys	tgg Trp	ggt Gly	gtg Val	gat Asp 210	ttc Phe	cag Gln	681
		tca Ser 215														729
		gct Ala														777
		aat Asn														825
		aat Asn														873
		tgt Cys														921

																0.50
aca	tac	aat	gaa	atg	aat	act	gca	ttg	agg	gac	gga	tct	tgt	gac	aaa	969
Thr	Tyr	Asn 295	Glu	Met	Asn	Thr	Ala 300	Leu	Arg	Asp	Gly	Ser 305	Cys	Asp	Lys	
act Thr	cac His 310	aca Thr	tgc Cys	cca Pro	ccg Pro	tgc Cys 315	cca Pro	gca Ala	cct Pro	gaa Glu	gcc Ala 320	gag Glu	ggc Gly	gcg Ala	ccg Pro	1017
tca Ser 325	gtc Val	ttc Phe	ctc Leu	ttc Phe	ccc Pro 330	cca Pro	aaa Lys	ccc Pro	aag Lys	gac Asp 335	acc Thr	ctc Leu	atg Met	atc Ile	tcc Ser 340	1065
cgg Arg	acc Thr	cct Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val 345	aca Thr	tgc Cys	gtg Val	gtg Val	gtg Val 350	gac Asp	gtg Val	agc Ser	cac His	gaa Glu 355	gac Asp	1113
cct Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val	aag Lys 360	ttc Phe	aac Asn	tgg Trp	tac Tyr	gtg Val 365	gac Asp	ggc Gly	gtg Val	gag Glu	gtg Val 370	cat His	aat Asn	1161
gcc Ala	aag Lys	aca Thr 375	aag Lys	ccg Pro	cgg Arg	gag Glu	gag Glu 380	cag Gln	tac Tyr	aac Asn	agc Ser	acg Thr 385	tac Tyr	cgg Arg	gtg Val	1209
gtc Val	agc Ser 390	gtc Val	ctc Leu	acc Thr	gtc Val	ctg Leu 395	cac His	cag Gln	gac Asp	tgg Trp	ctg Leu 400	aat Asn	ggc Gly	aag Lys	gag Glu	1257
tac Tyr 405	aag Lys	tgc Cys	aag Lys	gtc Val	tcc Ser 410	aac Asn	aaa Lys	gcc Ala	ctc Leu	cca Pro 415	gcc Ala	ccc Pro	atc Ile	gag Glu	aaa Lys 420	1305
acc Thr	atc Ile	tcc Ser	aaa Lys	gcc Ala 425	aaa Lys	Gly aaa	cag Gln	ccc Pro	cga Arg 430	gaa Glu	cca Pro	cag Gln	gtg Val	tac Tyr 435	acc Thr	1353
ctg Leu	ccc Pro	cca Pro	tcc Ser 440	cgg Arg	gat Asp	gag Glu	ctg Leu	acc Thr 445	aag Lys	aac Asn	cag Gln	gtc Val	agc Ser 450	ctg Leu	acc Thr	1401
tgc Cys	ctg Leu	gtc Val 455	aaa Lys	ggc Gly	ttc Phe	tat Tyr	ccc Pro 460	agc Ser	gac Asp	atc Ile	gcc Ala	gtg Val 465	gag Glu	tgg Trp	gag Glu	1449
agc Ser	aat Asn 470	Gly	cag Gln	ccg Pro	gag Glu	aac Asn 475	aac Asn	tac Tyr	aag Lys	acc Thr	acg Thr 480	cct Pro	ccc Pro	gtg Val	ctg Leu	1497
gac Asp 485	tcc Ser	gac Asp	ggc Gly	tcc Ser	ttc Phe 490	ttc Phe	ctc Leu	tac Tyr	agc Ser	aag Lys 495	ctc Leu	acc Thr	gtg Val	gac Asp	aag Lys 500	1545
agc Ser	agg Arg	tgg Trp	cag Gln	cag Gln 505	ggg Gly	aac Asn	gtc Val	ttc Phe	tca Ser 510	tgc Cys	tcc Ser	gtg Val	atg Met	cat His 515	gag Glu	1593
gct Ala	ctg Leu	cac His	aac Asn 520	cac His	tac Tyr	acg Thr	cag Gln	aag Lys 525	agc Ser	ctc Leu	tcc Ser	ctg Leu	tct Ser 530	ccg Pro	ggt Gly	1641
aaa Lys	tga	acta	agag	cgg (cege	taca	ga t									1668

<210> 4

<211> 533 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion polypeptide

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Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr 465 470 475 480 Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu 485 490 495 Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser 505 510 Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser 520 515 Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys <210> 5 <211> 1443 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence <220> <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion polypeptide <220> <221> CDS <222> (25)..(1422) <400> 5 gtcgacccaa gctggctagc cacc atg gag aca gac aca ctc ctg cta tgg Met Glu Thr Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Trp gta ctg ctc tgg gtt cca ggt tcc act ggt act agt tgt gga aat Val Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn gga atg gta gaa caa ggt gaa gaa tgt gat tgt ggc tat agt gac cag 147 Gly Met Val Glu Gln Gly Glu Cys Asp Cys Gly Tyr Ser Asp Gln 30 tgt aaa gat gaa tgc tgc ttc gat gca aat caa cca gag gga aga aaa 195 Cys Lys Asp Glu Cys Cys Phe Asp Ala Asn Gln Pro Glu Gly Arg Lys 50 tgc aaa ctg aaa cct ggg aaa cag tgc agt cca agt caa ggt cct tgt 243 Cys Lys Leu Lys Pro Gly Lys Gln Cys Ser Pro Ser Gln Gly Pro Cys 65 tgt aca gca cag tgt gca ttc aag tca aag tct gag aag tgt cgg gat 291 Cys Thr Ala Gln Cys Ala Phe Lys Ser Lys Ser Glu Lys Cys Arg Asp 80 339 gat tca gac tgt gca agg gaa gga ata tgt aat ggc ttc aca gct ctc Asp Ser Asp Cys Ala Arg Glu Gly Ile Cys Asn Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu 90 95 100 105 tgc cca gca tct gac cct aaa cca aac ttc aca gac tgt aat agg cat 387 Cys Pro Ala Ser Asp Pro Lys Pro Asn Phe Thr Asp Cys Asn Arg His aca caa gtg tgc att aat ggg caa tgt gca ggt tct atc tgt gag aaa 435 Thr Gln Val Cys Ile Asn Gly Gln Cys Ala Gly Ser Ile Cys Glu Lys tat ggc tta gag gag tgt acg tgt gcc agt tct gat ggc aaa gat gat Tyr Gly Leu Glu Cys Thr Cys Ala Ser Ser Asp Gly Lys Asp Asp 140

aaa	gaa	tta	tgc	cat	gta	tgc	tgt	atg	aag	aaa	atg	gac	cca	tca	act	531
Lys	Glu 155	Leu	Cys	His	Val	Cys 160	Cys	Met	Lys	Lys	Met 165	Asp	Pro	Ser	Thr	
_	-	_					_		_	agg Arg 180						579
			_						_	aac Asn	_		_			627
_	_	_		_		_	_		-	gat Asp	-	_				675
_					-			_		gag Glu			-			723
_	-	_		_	_					tgc Cys		_	_		-	771
										ctc Leu 260						819
										gag Glu						867
										aag Lys						915
										aag Lys						963
						_	_			ctc Leu					_	1011
										aag Lys 340						1059
										aaa Lys						1107
_	_		_				_			tcc Ser		_		_		1155
										aaa Lys						1203
										cag Gln						1251
aag	acc	acg	cct	ccc	gtg	ctg	gac	tcc	gac	ggc	tcc	ttc	ttc	ctc	tac	1299

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Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr
                                        420
                                                            425
410
age aag etc ace gtg gae aag age agg tgg cag cag ggg aac gte tte
Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe
                                    435
tca tgc tcc gtg atg cat gag gct ctg cac aac cac tac acg cag aag
                                                                  1395
Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys
            445
                                450
                                                                  1443
age etc tee etg tet eeg ggt aaa tga actagagegg eegetacaga t
Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
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<211> 465
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion
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Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn Gly Met Val Glu Gln Gly Glu
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            20
Glu Cys Asp Cys Gly Tyr Ser Asp Gln Cys Lys Asp Glu Cys Cys Phe
                             40
Asp Ala Asn Gln Pro Glu Gly Arg Lys Cys Lys Leu Lys Pro Gly Lys
                        55
Gln Cys Ser Pro Ser Gln Gly Pro Cys Cys Thr Ala Gln Cys Ala Phe
                                        75
                    .70
Lys Ser Lys Ser Glu Lys Cys Arg Asp Asp Ser Asp Cys Ala Arg Glu
                85
                                     90
Gly Ile Cys Asn Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Pro Ala Ser Asp Pro Lys
            100
                                105
                                                    110
Pro Asn Phe Thr Asp Cys Asn Arg His Thr Gln Val Cys Ile Asn Gly
                            120
                                                125
Gln Cys Ala Gly Ser Ile Cys Glu Lys Tyr Gly Leu Glu Glu Cys Thr
                        135
                                            140
Cys Ala Ser Ser Asp Gly Lys Asp Asp Lys Glu Leu Cys His Val Cys
                    150
                                        155
Cys Met Lys Lys Met Asp Pro Ser Thr Cys Ala Ser Thr Gly Ser Val
                                                        175
                165
                                    170
Gln Trp Ser Arg His Phe Ser Gly Arg Thr Ile Thr Leu Gln Pro Gly
           180
                                185
                                                    190
Ser Pro Cys Asn Asp Phe Arg Gly Tyr Cys Asp Val Phe Met Arg Cys
                            200
                                                205
Arg Leu Val Asp Ala Asp Gly Pro Leu Ala Arg Leu Lys Lys Ala Ile
                       215
                                            220
Phe Ser Pro Glu Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Ala Glu Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys
                    230
                                        235
Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro
                                    250
                245
Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser
                                265
Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp
                            280
                                                285
Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn
                        295
                                            300
Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val
                                        315
                   310
Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu
                                    330
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Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys
           340
                                345
Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr
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                            360
                                               365
Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr
                                          , 380
                        375
Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu
                                       395
                   390
Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu
                                   410
               405
Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys
           420
                                425
                                                    430
Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu
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Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly
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465
<210> 7
<211> 1638
<212> DNA
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<221> CDS
<222> (41)..(1609)
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                                                                  103
Leu Leu Trp Val Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr
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                                    15
agt tgc gga aat atg ttt gtg gag ccg ggc gag cag tgt gac tgt ggc
                                                                  151
Ser Cys Gly Asn Met Phe Val Glu Pro Gly Glu Gln Cys Asp Cys Gly
                                 30
ttc ctg gat gac tgc gtc gat ccc tgc tgt gat tct ttg acc tgc cag
                                                                  199
Phe Leu Asp Asp Cys Val Asp Pro Cys Cys Asp Ser Leu Thr Cys Gln
         40
                             45
                                                                  247
ctg agg cca ggt gca cag tgt gca tct gac gga ccc tgt tgt caa aat
Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Gln Cys Ala Ser Asp Gly Pro Cys Cys Gln Asn
     55
                         60
tgc cag ctg cgc ccg tct ggc tgg cag tgt cgt cct acc aga ggg gat
                                                                  295
Cys Gln Leu Arg Pro Ser Gly Trp Gln Cys Arg Pro Thr Arg Gly Asp
70
tgt gac ttg cct gaa ttc tgc cca gga gac agc tcc cag tgt ccc cct
                                                                  343
Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu Phe Cys Pro Gly Asp Ser Ser Gln Cys Pro Pro
                 90
gat gtc agc cta ggg gat ggc gag ccc tgc gct ggc ggg caa gct gtg
                                                                  391
Asp Val Ser Leu Gly Asp Gly Glu Pro Cys Ala Gly Gly Gln Ala Val
                                110
```

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tgc	atg	cac	ggg	cgt	tgt	gcc	tcc	tat	gcc	cag	cag	tgc	cag	tca	ctt	439
Cys	Met	His 120	Gly	Arg	Cys	Ala	Ser 125	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Gln	Cys 130	Gln	Ser	Leu	
				gcc Ala												487
				aat Asn												535
				tgc Cys 170												583
tgc Cys	cag Gln	aca Thr	ggt Gly 185	agg Arg	acc Thr	cag Gln	cct Pro	ctg Leu 190	ctg Leu	ggc Gly	tcc Ser	atc Ile	cgg Arg 195	gat Asp	cta Leu	631
ctc Leu	tgg Trp	gag Glu 200	aca Thr	ata Ile	gat Asp	gtg Val	aat Asn 205	Gly ggg	act Thr	gag Glu	ctg Leu	aac Asn 210	tgc Cys	agc Ser	tgg Trp	679
				ctg Leu												727
cct Pro 230	ggc Gly	aca Thr	gcc Ala	tgt Cys	ggc Gly 235	cct Pro	ggc Gly	ctg Leu	gtg Val	tgt Cys 240	ata Ile	gac Asp	cat His	cga Arg	tgc Cys 245	775
				ctc Leu 250												823
gga Gly	cat His	GJA āāā	gtc Val 265	tgt Cys	gac Asp	agc Ser	aac Asn	agg Arg 270	cac His	tgc Cys	tac Tyr	tgt Cys	gag Glu 275	gag Glu	ggc Gly	871
				gac Asp												919
				act Thr												967
gag Glu 310	ggc Gly	gcg Ala	ccg Pro	tca Ser	gtc Val 315	ttc Phe	ctc Leu	ttc Phe	ccc Pro	cca Pro 320	aaa Lys	ccc Pro	aag Lys	gac Asp	acc Thr 325	1015
ctc Leu	atg Met	atc Ile	tcc Ser	cgg Arg 330	acc Thr	cct Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val	aca Thr 335	tgc Cys	gtg Val	gtg Val	gtg Val	gac Asp 340	gtg Val	1063
agc Ser	cac His	gaa Glu	gac Asp 345	cct Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val	aag Lys	ttc Phe 350	aac Asn	tgg Trp	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gac Asp 355	ggc Gly	gtg Val	1111
				gcc Ala												1159
acg	tac	cgt	gtg	gtc	agc	gtc	ctc	acc	gtc	ctg	cac	cag	gac	tgg	ctg	1207

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Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu
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aat ggc aag gag tac aag tgc aag gtc tcc aac aaa gcc ctc cca gcc
Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala
                    395
ccc atc gag aaa acc atc tcc aaa gcc aaa ggg cag ccc cga gaa cca
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Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro
cag gtg tac acc ctg ccc cca tcc cgg gag gag atg acc aag aac cag
Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln
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            425
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gto ago otg aco tgo otg gto aaa ggo tto tat ooc ago gao ato goo
Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala
                            445
gtg gag tgg gag agc aat ggg cag ccg gag aac aac tac aag acc acg
                                                                   1447
Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr
                        460
                                            465
cet ecc gtg ctg gae tee gae gge tee tte tte ete tat age aag ete
                                                                   1495
Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu
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                                        480
acc gtg gac aag agc agg tgg cag cag ggg aac gtc ttc tca tgc tcc
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Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
                490
                                    495
gtg atg cat gag gct ctg cac aac cac tac acg cag aag agc ctc tcc
Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser
ctg tct ccg ggt aaa tga actagagegg ccgccaccgc ggtggaget
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Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
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<211> 522
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion
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Gln Cys Asp Cys Gly Phe Leu Asp Asp Cys Val Asp Pro Cys Cys Asp
                             40
Ser Leu Thr Cys Gln Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Gln Cys Ala Ser Asp Gly
                         55
Pro Cys Cys Gln Asn Cys Gln Leu Arg Pro Ser Gly Trp Gln Cys Arg
                                         75
                     70
Pro Thr Arg Gly Asp Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu Phe Cys Pro Gly Asp Ser
                                     90
Ser Gln Cys Pro Pro Asp Val Ser Leu Gly Asp Gly Glu Pro Cys Ala
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                                105
                                                    110
Gly Gln Ala Val Cys Met His Gly Arg Cys Ala Ser Tyr Ala Gln
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Gln Cys Gln Ser Leu Trp Gly Pro Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Ala Pro Leu
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Cys Leu Gln Thr Ala Asn Thr Arg Gly Asn Ala Phe Gly Ser Cys Gly
                    150
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Arg Asn Pro Ser Gly Ser Tyr Val Ser Cys Thr Pro Arg Asp Ala Ile
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Cys Gly Gln Leu Gln Cys Gln Thr Gly Arg Thr Gln Pro Leu Leu Gly
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Ser Ile Arg Asp Leu Leu Trp Glu Thr Ile Asp Val Asn Gly Thr Glu
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                            200
Leu Asn Cys Ser Trp Val His Leu Asp Leu Gly Ser Asp Val Ala Gln
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                                            220
Pro Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Gly Thr Ala Cys Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Cys
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                                       235
Ile Asp His Arg Cys Gln Arg Val Asp Leu Leu Gly Ala Gln Glu Cys
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Arg Ser Lys Cys His Gly His Gly Val Cys Asp Ser Asn Arg His Cys
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Tyr Cys Glu Glu Gly Trp Ala Pro Pro Asp Cys Thr Thr Gln Leu Lys
                            280
Ala Thr Ser Ser Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys
                        295
                                            300
Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
                    310
                                        315
Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys
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                                    330
                                                        335
Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp
            340
                                345
                                                    350
Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
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                            360
                                                365
Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
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                                            380
His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
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                   390
Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly
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Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu
            420
                                425
                                                    430
Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
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                            440
Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
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Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe
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                                        475
Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
                                   490
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Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
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<210> 9
<211> 1386
<212> DNA
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<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (25)..(1365)
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_			_	_		_		_	-				atg Met	_	147
													gaa Glu 55		195
													cag Gln		243
	-	_	_	_	-	_					_		tgc Cys		291
													cca Pro		339
													aag Lys		387
													tcc Ser 135		435
													gac Asp		483
	-	_				-	_	_	_		_		tta Leu	_	531
			_		_		-			_	-	_	aat Asn		579
													gat Asp		627
													gac Asp 215		675
													cct Pro		723
													aag Lys		771
													gtg Val		819

agc cac gaa Ser His Glu	a gac cct 1 Asp Pro 270	gag gtc Glu Val	aag tt Lys Ph	c aac e Asn 275	tgg Trp	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gac Asp	ggc Gly 280	gtg Val	867
gag gtg cat Glu Val His	aat gcc Asn Ala 285	aag aca Lys Thr	aag cc Lys Pr 29	o Arg	gag Glu	gag Glu	cag Gln	tac Tyr 295	aac Asn	agc Ser	915
acg tac cgg Thr Tyr Arg 300	y Val Val	agc gtc Ser Val	ctc ac Leu Th 305	c gtc r Val	ctg Leu	His	cag Gln 310	gac Asp	tgg Trp	ctg Leu	963
aat ggc aag Asn Gly Lys 315	g gag tac Glu Tyr	aag tgc Lys Cys 320	aag gt Lys Va	c tcc l Ser	Asn	aaa Lys 325	gcc Ala	ctc Leu	cca Pro	gcc Ala	1011
ccc atc gag Pro Ile Glu 330	g aaa acc 1 Lys Thr	atc tcc Ile Ser 335	aaa gc Lys Al	c aaa a Lys	ggg Gly 340	cag Gln	ccc Pro	cga Arg	gaa Glu	cca Pro 345	1059
cag gtg tac Gln Val Tyr	acc ctg Thr Leu 350	ccc cca Pro Pro	tcc cg Ser Ar	g gat g Asp 355	gag Glu	ctg Leu	acc Thr	aag Lys	aac Asn 360	cag Gln	1107
gtc agc cto Val Ser Leu	g acc tgc 1 Thr Cys 365	ctg gtc Leu Val	aaa gg Lys Gl 37	y Phe	tat Tyr	ccc Pro	agc Ser	gac Asp 375	atc Ile	gcc Ala	1155
gtg gag tgg Val Glu Trp 380	Glu Ser	aat ggg Asn Gly	cag cc Gln Pr 385	g gag o Glu	aac Asn	Asn	tac Tyr 390	aag Lys	acc Thr	acg Thr	1203
cct ccc gtg Pro Pro Val 395	g ctg gac l Leu Asp	tcc gac Ser Asp 400	ggc tc Gly Se	c ttc r Phe	ttc Phe	ctc Leu 405	tac Tyr	agc Ser	aag Lys	ctc Leu	1251
acc gtg gad Thr Val Asi 410	c aag agc o Lys Ser	agg tgg Arg Trp 415	cag ca Gln Gl	n Gly g ggg	aac Asn 420	gtc Val	ttc Phe	tca Ser	tgc Cys	tcc Ser 425	1299
gtg atg ca Val Met Hi	t gag gct s Glu Ala 430	Leu His	aac ca Asn Hi	c tac s Tyr 435	acg Thr	cag Gln	aag Lys	agc Ser	ctc Leu 440	tcc Ser	1347
ctg tct cc Leu Ser Pro			agagcgg	ccgc	tacag	ja t					1386
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Glu Cys As	_	· Ile Met		5 u Asn	Asn	Asp	Thr 45	30 Cys	Cys	Asn	
3 Ser Asp Cy 50		Lys Glu 55	Gly Va	l Gln	Cys	Ser 60		Arg	Asn	Ser	

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Pro Cys Cys Lys Asn Cys Gln Phe Glu Thr Ala Gln Lys Lys Cys Gln
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Glu Ala Ile Asn Ala Thr Cys Lys Gly Val Ser Tyr Cys Thr Gly Asn
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Ser Ser Glu Cys Pro Pro Pro Gly Asn Ala Glu Asp Asp Thr Val Cys
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Leu Asp Leu Gly Lys Cys Lys Asp Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Phe Cys Glu
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Arg Glu Gln Gln Leu Glu Ser Cys Ala Cys Asn Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser
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Cys Lys Val Cys Cys Arg Asp Leu Ser Gly Arg Cys Val Pro Tyr Val
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Asp Ala Glu Gln Lys Asn Leu Phe Leu Arg Lys Gly Lys Pro Cys Thr
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Val Gly Phe Cys Asp Met Asn Gly Lys Cys Glu Lys Arg Val Gln Asp
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Val Ile Glu Arg Phe Trp Asp Phe Ile Asp Gln Leu Ser Ile Asn Thr
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Phe Gly Lys Phe Leu Ala Asp Asn Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr
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Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Phe
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Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
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Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
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Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
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Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
                       295
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Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
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                                       315
Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
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                                    330
                                                        335
Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
           340
                                345
Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
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Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
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                                            380
Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
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                                        395
Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
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                                    410
Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
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Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
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cta Leu	gtg Val	gtt Val	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 30	Gly ggg	gag Glu	gaa Glu	tgt Cys	gac Asp 35	tgt Cys	gga Gly	acc Thr	ata Ile	cgg Arg 40	cag Gln	147
tgt Cys	gca Ala	aaa Lys	gat Asp 45	ccc Pro	tgt Cys	tgt Cys	ctg Leu	tta Leu 50	aac Asn	tgt Cys	act Thr	cta Leu	cat His 55	cct Pro	G1Å aaa	195
gct Ala	gct Ala	tgt Cys 60	gct Ala	ttt Phe	gga Gly	ata Ile	tgt Cys 65	tgc Cys	aaa Lys	gac Asp	tgc Cys	aaa Lys 70	ttt Phe	ctg Leu	cca Pro	243
tca Ser	gga Gly 75	act Thr	tta Leu	tgt Cys	aga Arg	caa Gln 80	caa Gln	gtt Val	ggt Gly	gaa Glu	tgt Cys 85	gac Asp	ctt Leu	cca Pro	gag Glu	291
tgg Trp 90	tgc Cys	aat Asn	Gly ggg	aca Thr	tcc Ser 95	cat His	caa Gln	tgc Cys	cca Pro	gat Asp 100	gat Asp	gtg Val	tat Tyr	gtg Val	cag Gln 105	339
gac Asp	GJA aaa	atc Ile	tcc Ser	tgt Cys 110	aat Asn	gtg Val	aat Asn	gcc Ala	ttc Phe 115	tgc Cys	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	aag Lys	acg Thr 120	tgt Cys	387
aat Asn	aac Asn	cat His	gat Asp 125	ata Ile	caa Gln	tgt Cys	aaa Lys	gag Glu 130	att Ile	ttt Phe	ggc Gly	caa Gln	gat Asp 135	gca Ala	agg Arg	435
agt Ser	gca Ala	tct Ser 140	cag Gln	agt Ser	tgc Cys	tac Tyr	caa Gln 145	gaa Glu	atc Ile	aac Asn	acc Thr	caa Gln 150	gga Gly	aac Asn	cgt Arg	483
ttc Phe	ggt Gly 155	cac His	tgt Cys	ggt Gly	att Ile	gta Val 160	ggc Gly	aca Thr	aca Thr	tat Tyr	gta Val 165	aaa Lys	tgt Cys	tgg Trp	acc Thr	531
cct Pro 170	gat Asp	atc Ile	atg Met	tgt Cys	ggg Gly 175	agg Arg	gtt Val	cag Gln	tgt Cys	gaa Glu 180	aat Asn	gtg Val	gga Gly	gta Val	att Ile 185	579
ccc Pro	aat Asn	ctg Leu	ata Ile	gag Glu 190	cat His	tct Ser	aca Thr	gtg Val	cag Gln 195	cag Gln	ttt Phe	cac His	ctc Leu	aat Asn 200	gac Asp	627
acc Thr	act Thr	tgc Cys	tgg Trp 205	ggc Gly	act Thr	gat Asp	tat Tyr	cat His 210	tta Leu	Gly	atg Met	gct Ala	ata Ile 215	cct Pro	gat Asp	675
att Ile	ggt Gly	gag Glu 220	gtg Val	aaa Lys	gat Asp	ggc	aca Thr 225	gta Val	tgt Cys	ggt Gly	cca Pro	gaa Glu 230	aag Lys	atc Ile	tgc Cys	723
atc Ile	cgt Arg 235	aag Lys	aag Lys	tgt Cys	gcc Ala	agt Ser 240	atg Met	gtt Val	cat His	ctg Leu	tca Ser 245	caa Gln	gcc Ala	tgt Cys	cag Gln	771
cct Pro 250	aag Lys	acc Thr	tgc Cys	aac Asn	atg Met 255	agg Arg	gga Gly	atc Ile	tgc Cys	aac Asn 260	aac Asn	aaa Lys	caa Gln	cac His	tgt Cys 265	819

													aaa Lys			867
													atg Met 295			915
													act Thr			963
													tca Ser			1011
													cgg Arg			1059
													cct Pro			1107
_						-							gcc Ala 375	_		1155
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													tac Tyr			1251
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													ctg Leu			1347
													tgc Cys 455			1395
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ggc Gly 490	tcc Ser	ttc Phe	ttc Phe	ctc Leu	tac Tyr 495	agc Ser	aag Lys	ctc Leu	acc Thr	gtg Val 500	gac Asp	aag Lys	agc Ser	agg Arg	tgg Trp 505	1539
													gct Ala			1587
aac	cac	tac	acg	cag	aag	agc	ctc	tcc	ctg	tct	ccg	ggt	aaa	tga		1632

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 525 530 535

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1653

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Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg 420 425 430 Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys 440 445 Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp 455 460 Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys 470 475 Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser 485 490 495 Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser 500 505 510 Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser 515 520 Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 530 535 <210> 13 <211> 1617 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence <220> <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion polypeptide <220> <221> CDS <222> (25)..(1596) <400> 13 gtcgacccaa gctggctagc cacc atg gag aca gac aca ctc ctg cta tgg Met Glu Thr Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Trp gta ctg ctg ctc tgg gtt cca ggt tcc act ggt act agt tgt ggg aat Val Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn ggt gtg gtt gaa aga gaa gag cag tgt gac tgt gga tcc gta cag cag 147 Gly Val Val Glu Arg Glu Glu Gln Cys Asp Cys Gly Ser Val Gln Gln 35 tgt gaa caa gac gcc tgt tgt ctg ttg aac tgc act cta agg cct ggg 195 Cys Glu Gln Asp Ala Cys Cys Leu Leu Asn Cys Thr Leu Arg Pro Gly 50 gct gcc tgt gct ttt ggg ctt tgt tgc aaa gac tgc aag ttc atg cca 243 Ala Ala Cys Ala Phe Gly Leu Cys Cys Lys Asp Cys Lys Phe Met Pro tca ggg gaa ctc tgt aga caa gag gtc aat gaa tgt gac ctt cca gaa 291 Ser Gly Glu Leu Cys Arg Gln Glu Val Asn Glu Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu 75 80 85 tgg tgc aat gga aca tct cat cag tgt cca gaa gat aga tat gtg cag 339 Trp Cys Asn Gly Thr Ser His Gln Cys Pro Glu Asp Arg Tyr Val Gln 90 gac ggg atc ccc tgt agt gac agt gcc tac tgc tat caa aag agg tgt 387 Asp Gly Ile Pro Cys Ser Asp Ser Ala Tyr Cys Tyr Gln Lys Arg Cys 110 115 aat aac cat gac cag cat tgc agg gag att ttt ggt aaa gat gca aaa 435

Asn Asn H	is Asp Gli 125	n His Cys	Arg Glu 130		Gly Lys	Asp Ala 135	Lys
	ct cag áa er Gln Asi 40						
	ac tgt gg is Cys Gly		Gly Thr				
	tc ttt tg: al Phe Cy:				Asn Val		
cct ctt c Pro Leu L	tc caa ga eu Gln As _l 190	p His Phe	act ttg Thr Leu	cag cac Gln His 195	act cat Thr His	atc aat Ile Asn 200	ggt 627 Gly
gtc acc to Val Thr C	gc tgg gg ys Trp Gly 205	att gac / Ile Asp	tat cat Tyr His 210	Leu Arg	atg aac Met Asn	ata tct Ile Ser 215	gac 675 Asp
Ile Gly G	aa gtg aa lu Val Ly: 20						
	ag aag tg ys Lys Cy:		Leu Ser				
	cc tgc aa hr Cys Asi				Asn Lys		
	gc tat ggg ly Tyr Gly 27	Y Trp Ser					
ggg ggc a Gly Gly S	gt att gader Ile Asp 285	c agt ggc p Ser Gly	cca gca Pro Ala 290	Ser Ala	aag aga Lys Arg	tct tgt Ser Cys 295	gac 915 Asp
Lys Thr H	ac aca tgo is Thr Cy: 00					Glu Gly	
	tc ttc ct al Phe Le		Pro Lys				
tcc cgg a Ser Arg T 330	cc cct ga hr Pro Gl	g gtc aca u Val Thr 335	tgc gtg Cys Val	gtg gtg Val Val 340	. Asp Val	agc cac Ser His	gaa 1059 Glu 345
	ag gtc aadlu Val Ly: 35	s Phe Asr					
	ag aca aa ys Thr Ly: 365			ı Gln Tyr			
Val Val S	gc gtc cte er Val Le 80						

															••	
	g tac u Tyr 395	Lys														1251
	a acc s Thr 0															1299
	c ctg r Leu															1347
	c tgc r Cys															1395
	g agc u Ser															1443
	g gac u Asp 475															1491
	g agc s Ser 0															1539
	g gct u Ala															1587
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Glı	n Cys		20 Cys	Gly	Ser	Val		25 Gln	Cys	Glu	Gln		Ala	Cys	Cys	
Le	u Leu	35 Asn	Cys	Thr	Leu		40 Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Cys	45 Ala	Phe	Gly	Leu	
	50 s Cys	Lys	Asp	Cys		55 Phe	Met	Pro	Ser		Glu	Leu	Cys	Arg		
Gl:	u Val	Asn	Glu	Cys	70 Asp	Leu	Pro	Glu	Trp	75 Cys	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ser	80 His	
Glı	n Cys	Pro		85 Asp	Arg	Tyr	Val		90 Asp	Gly	Ile	Pro		95 Ser	Asp	
Sea	r Ala	Tyr	100 Cys	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Arg	105 Cys	Asn	Asn	His	Asp	110 Gln	His	Cys	
	g Glu	115	_	_		-	120	_				125			_	
•				-	-	135		Ā			140				-	
F-320	130	Tle	Aen	Ser	Gla	Glaz	Δen	7~~	Dha	Clv	Hic	(310	(2) 112	TIA	λen	
145	s Glu 5				150					155					160	
145	s Glu				150					155					160	

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Val Gln Cys Glu Asn Val Arg Asp Ile Pro Leu Leu Gln Asp His Phe
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Thr Leu Gln His Thr His Ile Asn Gly Val Thr Cys Trp Gly Ile Asp
                            200
                                                205
Tyr His Leu Arg Met Asn Ile Ser Asp Ile Gly Glu Val Lys Asp Gly
                        215
                                            220
Thr Val Cys Gly Pro Gly Lys Ile Cys Ile His Lys Lys Cys Val Ser
                   230
                                        235
Leu Ser Val Leu Ser His Val Cys Leu Pro Glu Thr Cys Asn Met Lys
                245
                                    250
                                                        255
Gly Ile Cys Asn Asn Lys His His Cys His Cys Gly Tyr Gly Trp Ser
                                                   270
                                265
           260
Pro Pro Tyr Cys Gln His Arg Gly Tyr Gly Gly Ser Ile Asp Ser Gly
       275
                            280
Pro Ala Ser Ala Lys Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro
                        295
                                            300
Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
                                        315
                    310
Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
                325
                                    330
                                                        335
Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn
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                                345
            340
Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
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                                                365
       355
Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
                                            380
   370
                        375
Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
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                    390
Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
                                   410
                405
Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp
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                                                    430
            420
Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
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Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu
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                                            460
Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe
                                        475
                    470
Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
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                                    490
Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
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                                505
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Val 10	Leu	Leu	Leu	Trp	Val 15	Pro	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gly 20	Thr	Ser	Суѕ	Gly	Asn 25	
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												acc Thr				195
												tgc Cys 70				243
	_				-	-	_	_	_		-	tgt Cys	-		_	291
												aat Asn				339
									Gln		Ile	tgc Cys				387
												tgg Trp				435
		_		_			-				_	aat Asn 150		-		483
												tgg Trp				531
			-			-				_	-	acc Thr				579
												aca Thr				627
-		-			_				_	_		Gly ggg		_	_	675
												ggg Gly 230				723
												cct Pro				771
												act Thr				819
												tgt Cys				867

tgg (915
aag (Lys '					_					-	-				963
tct Ser															1011
gag (Glu (330															1059
ctc a															1107
agc (Ser)															1155
gag (Glu				-	_		_	_				_		_	1203
acg Thr															1251
aat (Asn (410															1299
ccc (1347
cag (Gln)															1395
gtc a															1443
gtg (Val (1491
cct (Pro :															1539
acc (1587
gtg a															1635
ctg	tct	ccg	ggt	aaa	tga	acta	gago	gg d	cgct	acag	ga t				1674

Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 540

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Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
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        435
Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
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                                             460
Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
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465
Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
                                                        495
                                    490
Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
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                                                     510
            500
Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
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Val Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn
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gga tac gtc gaa gct ggg gag gag tgt gat tgt ggt ttt cat gtg gaa
                                                                   147
Gly Tyr Val Glu Ala Gly Glu Glu Cys Asp Cys Gly Phe His Val Glu
                                     35
                 30
tgc tat gga tta tgc tgt aag aaa tgt tcc ctc tcc aac ggg gct cac
                                                                   195
Cys Tyr Gly Leu Cys Cys Lys Lys Cys Ser Leu Ser Asn Gly Ala His
                                  50
tgc agc gac ggg ccc tgc tgt aac aat acc tca tgt ctt ttt cag cca
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Cys Ser Asp Gly Pro Cys Cys Asn Asn Thr Ser Cys Leu Phe Gln Pro
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binding motif

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Leu	His	Asn 515	His	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Lys 520	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser 525	Pro	Gly	Lys

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau



(43) International Publicati n Date 30 August 2001 (30.08.2001)

PCT

(10) Internati nal Publication Number WO 01/62905 A3

- (51) International Patent Classification?: C12N 9/64, 15/57, A61K 38/16, A61P 35/00, 37/00, 27/00, 17/02, C07K 14/705
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/05701
- (22) International Filing Date: 23 February 2001 (23.02.2001)
- (25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

- (30) Priority-Data: 60/184,865
- 25 February 2000 (25.02.2000) US
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- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments
- (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 21 March 2002

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.



(54) Title: INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides methods and compositions for inhibiting the biological activity of integrins, for inhibiting endothelial cell migration, and for inhibiting angiogenesis. In particular, the invention provides compositions comprising ADAM disintegrin domains and methods for using said compositions. In preferred embodiments the methods and compositions of the invention are used to inhibit angiogenesis and to treat diseases or conditions mediated by angiogenesis.

Inter donal Application No PC1/US 01/05701

a. classification of subject matter IPC 7 C12N9/64 C12N15/57

A61P27/00

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

A61P17/02

A61P35/00 A61K38/16 C07K14/705

A61P37/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

CO7K C12N IPC 7

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

BIOSIS, EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, SCISEARCH, MEDLINE, CHEM ABS Data

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the	relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SCHLUESENER HERMANN J: "The didomain of ADAM 8 enhances prote against rat experimental autoim encephalomyelitis, neuritis and a polyvalent autoantigen vaccin JOURNAL OF NEUROIMMUNOLOGY, vol. 87, no. 1-2, 1 July 1998 (1998-07-01), pages XP000926791 ISSN: 0165-5728 page 199 -page 201; figure 2A	ection mune I uveitis by ne."	1-3,16, 17,26
X Fun	her documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	X Patent family members are listed	in annex.
"A" docum consi "E" earlier filing "L" docum which citatik "O" docum other "P" docum later	ategories of cited documents: ent defining the general state of the art which is not dered to be of particular relevance document but published on or after the international date ent which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or is cited to establish the publication date of another on or other special reason (as specified) the international filling to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or means ent published prior to the international filling date but than the priority date claimed.	 'T' later document published after the into or priority date and not in conflict with cited to understand the principle or the invention 'X' document of particular relevance; the cannot be considered novel or cannot involve an inventive step when the determinant of particular relevance; the cannot be considered to involve an indocument is combined with one or in ments, such combination being obvious in the art. '&' document member of the same patent 	the application but early underlying the claimed invention to considered to course is taken alone claimed invention eventive step when the ore other such docuted in person skilled family
	20 December 2001	16/01/2002	•
Name and	mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer De Kok, A	

Inter Nonal Application No PCN/US 01/05701

C.(Continua	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	NATH DEEPA ET AL: "Interaction of metargidin (ADAM-15) with alphavbeta3 and alpha5beta1 integrins on different haemopoietic cells." JOURNAL OF CELL SCIENCE. vol. 112, no. 4. February 1999 (1999-02), pages 579-587, XP002186267 LONDON GB ISSN: 0021-9533 cited in the application the whole document, especially page 586, column 1	1-3, 7-18,27, 31,33-41
Y A		4 35–42
X	ZHANG XI-PING ET AL: "Specific interaction of the recombinant disintegrin-like domain of MDC-15 (metargidin, ADAM-15) with integrin	1-3, 9-18,27, 31,33
	alphavbeta3." JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 273, no. 13, 27 March 1998 (1998-03-27), pages 7345-7350, XP002186268 WASHINGTON US ISSN: 0021-9258 the whole document, especially page 7349, column 2, paragraph 2	
Y	SHEU J-R ET AL: "Inhibition of angiogenesis in vitro and in vivo: comparison of the relative activities of triflavin, an Arg-Gly-Asp-containing peptide and anti-alphavbeta3 integrin monoclonal antibody" BBA - GENERAL SUBJECTS, ELSEVIER SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, NL, vol. 1336, no. 3, 20 October 1997 (1997-10-20), pages 445-454, XP004276037 ISSN: 0304-4165 abstract	4
	-/	

Inter tonal Application No PCI/US 01/05701

Relevant to claim No.
4
1-42
1-42
1-42
1-9, 11-29, 31,32, 34-42
1-18,20, 27,28, 30-42

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-3, 18-20, 26 completely and 5-17, 21-25 partly

A method of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligand, in vitro or in vivo, by administering an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide

2. Claims: 4, 28, 29 completely and 5-17, 21-25, 27 partly

A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a mammal comprising administering an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide which does not contain a RGD sequence

3. Claim : 27 partly and 30 completely

A method for inhibiting the biological activity of alphaIIbetaI integrin comprising contacting the integrin with an ADAM-23 disintegrin polypeptide

4. Claim: 27 partly and 31 completely

A method for inhibiting the biological activity of alphaVbetaI integrin comprising contacting the integrin with an ADAM disintegrin polypeptide and the ADAM is ADAM-15, -21. -22 or -23

5. Claim: 27 partly and 32 completely

A method for inhibiting the biological activity of alphaVIbetaI or alphaVIbetaIV integrin comprising contacting the integrin with an ADAM disintegrin polypeptide and the ADAM is ADAM-10. -17, -22 or -23

6. Claim: 27 partly and 33 completely

A method for inhibiting the biological activity of alphaVbetaV integrin comprising contacting the integrin with an ADAM disintegrin polypeptide and the ADAM is ADAM-10, -15 or -23

7. Claims: 34-42

Methods for identifying compounds that modulate integrin biological activity

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Present claims 1-10 and 15-26 relate to a method defined by reference to the use of a compound having a desirable characteristic or property, namely having an "ADAM disintegrating domain". The claims cover all compounds having this characteristic or property, whereas the application provides support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT for only a very limited number of such compounds. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Independent of the above reasoning, the claims also lack clarity (Article 6 PCT). An attempt is made to define the compound by reference to a result to be achieved. Again, this lack of clarity in the present case is such as to render a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope impossible. Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be clear, supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the subject-matter of claims 11-14, insofar as those claims refer to amino acid or nucleotide sequences as identified in the sequence listing since fragments (claim 11b, 13b), variants (claim 11c) fusion proteins (claim 11d) or hybridizing nucleic acids (claim 14 c) retaining at least one 'ADAMdis' activity are not disclosed as well.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

.lormation on patent family members

Inter Tonal Application No
PCI/US 01/05701

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